# REMARKS

IN THE

# GRANDE TOUR

OF

# *FRANCE* & *ITALY.*

Lately Performed

By a Person of Quality.

W. Bromley.

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# REMARKS

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GRANDE TOUR

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

# THE PREFACE

IT *is not in* Italy *alone this* Maxim *prevails*, L'uſanze invecchiate diventano Leggi. *The Empire, or rather Tyranny of Cuſtom is more largely extended. 'Tis chiefly in Deference to that, the Author troubles himſelf, and the World with a Preface; though perhaps it may be thought in ſome reſpects neceſſary to accompany the following Sheets. For, conſidering how many have with good*

*Judgment, and great Accuracy described the* Grande Tour, *especially the Voyage of* Italy, *it may be believed nothing can here be super-added, and that these Observations are merely Transcripts, not new. To remove which Prejudice, this is to assure the Reader, Transcribing from others has been throughout studiously avoided; it was a Task too dry, and too tedious for a Traveller, and the Author not under any Temptation of doing it; for when this Journal was writ, he had no Intentions of making it publick, and now is above the proposing an Advantage to himself thereby.*

*The Method will appear different from what others have taken, the Remarks consisting most of*

*of Publick Inſcriptions, and what have been the Subjects of other Books are barely hinted at here. How grateful this Work will be to the World, the Author cannot foretel, neither is he much ſollicitous. It is plain from the concealing his Name, he ſeeks not gaining himſelf a Reputation by it. In ſhort, if the Reader receive a Satisfaction in reading theſe Remarks, proportionable to the Author's in collecting, he will not blame the making them Publick.*

REMARKS

LICENSED,

*February* 20. 169$\frac{1}{2}$.

Rob. Midgley.

# REMARKS
## OF
## *FRANCE & ITALY.*

GOing from *London* in the *Dover*-Coach, I baited at *Dartford*, a little Market-Town, in the County of *Kent*, and lodged at *Rocheſter*, an Epiſcopal Seat in the ſame County. The Cathedral-Church is plain and decent, and the City appears well Peopled. When I left it, and had paſſed the Bridge, I was at *Chatham*, the famous Dock, where ſo many of our great Ships are built. Dartford. Rocheſter. Chatham.

Dining next Day at *Canterbury*, I ſaw the Cathedral-Church, which Canterbury.

is great and ſtately, the Body open, and free from Seats; here is a noble Aſcent into the Choire, (well wainſcotted) by ſeventeen Steps, and ſeven more up to the Altar. In the Lady's Choire is the Marble-Chair, wherein the ſeveral Arch-Biſhops of this Church are inſtalled; as alſo the Monuments of *Ed.* the *Black Prince*, *H.* 4. and his Queen, with thoſe of divers Arch-biſhops, and many other Perſons of Quality. Under the Choire, is a little Church, which ever ſince the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, has been allowed to *French Proteſtants*, for the exerciſe of their Religion. The Palace is old, and ruinous, being rarely inhabited. Hence I went to *Dover*, the common Port to *Calice*.

Dover.

Which from the *French* Shoar anſwers to it. They are neither Places of any great Strength, tho' Frontier Towns: The latter is the larger, moſt Peopled, and the better fortified, though the Walls and Ramparts of both are decayed, and

out

out of Order. Yet at about half a League's diſtance, is a ſtrong Fort lately built at the connivance of our Kings, who, till then, would never, ſince *Calice* was under the *French* Dominion, ſuffer that Prince to erect any new Defences.

*Boulogne*, the firſt City on the *French* Shoar, lies on the Coaſt; it conſiſts of an Upper and Lower Town; the former is well walled, and a Garriſon always kept in it. Here I ſaw a Chriſtening in one of the Churches, where, after it was ended, the Parents of the Child, and Undertakers ſcattered *Sous's* and *Liards* in the Church among the poor People that were preſent, they ſcrambling for them; a Cuſtom, as they told me, almoſt peculiar to this City. Boulogne.

*Monſternil* is a little Town in *Picardy*, ſituate, as the Name imports, on an Hill, fortified with inner and outer Baſtions, and a dry Ditch. Monſternil.

Abbevile. *Abbevile*, in the ſame Province, is much larger, and a great Place for Iron-work; it has Thirteen Pariſh-Churches, Sixteen Religious Houſes, and 'tis thought Twenty Thouſand Souls.

Croſſes and Crucifixes are ſo plentiful every where on this Road, that from them alone an *Engliſhman* will be ſatisfied he is out of his own Countrey; beſides, the Roads are much better than ours.

Amiens: *Amiens* is another very conſiderable City, and ſuppoſed to have in it at leaſt thirty thouſand Souls. The *Nôtre-Dame* (one of the greateſt Glories of the *French* Churches) was built by the *Engliſh*; the Frontiſpiece conſiſts of a great quantity of moſt curious Imagery, finely wrought, and kept perfect; it is high and lofty. This is a Cathedral wherein Canons Regular officiate.

Clermont. All the Country hence to *Clermont*, (a City in the Iſle of *France*) is open and champaign. Over

Senlis, the River *Oyſe*, by *Senlis*, an ordinary

nary Village, I was forc'd to Ferry, the Bridge, that was broke down by the *Spaniards*, in the laſt Civil Wars, being not yet re-built.

Near to it, is *Chantilly*, the Seat of the *Princes* of *Conde*, whither the late P. retired, after the Civil Wars were ended; it is a noble old Caſtle; part has been pull'd down by the preſent P. to be built greater. The Gardens are very remarkable, extending two Leagues in Length, and conſiderably broad; in them are great variety of Canals and Water-works, as *Jettoes*, *Caſcades*, &c. Many Fowls, as *Partridges*, *Pheaſants*, &c. are flying about here, and ſeveral delightful Walks, with little Groves; in the middle of one of which, are Aviaries, where are kept Eagles and Griphons, &c. In the Fields adjoyning, may be ſeen an incredible number of Hares and Partridges. Chantilly.

*Luſarche* is a ſmall Market-town in the Iſle of *France*. Luſarche.

St. Denis. I paſſed through *St. Denis*; in the great Church of the Abbey are repoſed the Bodies of the Kings of *France*, as with us in *Weſtminſter*; and here is kept the Treaſure, ſo well known by the name of the *Treaſure* of *St. Denis*; which I could not ſee, all the Prieſts being then officiating in the Choire.

Betwixt *St. Denis* and *Paris* are erected ſeven Croſſes at thoſe Places where St. *Denis* reſted himſelf in coming hither, after he was Beheaded at *Paris*.

Paris. It were endleſs to attempt a Deſcription of what is remarkable in *Paris*, and indeed unneceſſary, ſo well known is it to thoſe of our Nation; ſo I ſhall mention nothing therein, beſides a brief Account of the new Statue lately erected to the *French* King by the Marquiſs *de Feuillade*, *dans la Place de Feuillade*; his Majeſty's Statue is as large as the Life in Braſs double gilt, on a high Marble Pedeſtal, an Angel holding a Crown over his Head, and at his Feet this Inſcription,

Ption, *Viro Immortali*: On the ſides of the Pedeſtal are many Trophies and Repreſentations of the King's new Conqueſts, caſt in Braſs in *mezzo releivo*, and infixed into it, with Motto's explaining them. On one of the Plates is the B. Virgin, holding a *Pixis*, Prieſts and good Catholicks adoring it; with this Explanation,

*Hic Laudum Cumulus*, Ludovico *Vindice, Victrix*
*Religio, & pulſus male partis ſedibus Error.*

*Paris* lies round and compact, not above a Mile and half any way long, the Buildings all Stone, or reſembling it, high, the Streets are generally ſtraight and uniform; it has four or five Palaces, belonging to the King and Royal Family, many Houſes of the Nobility, and indeed nothing wanting to add to its Greatneſs, but a better River, which would bring more Wealth and more People, at preſent com-

puted to be five hundred thouſand Souls, though here is little Trade, excepting what is occaſioned by the great confluence of Nobility and Perſons of Quality, of this, and from moſt other Nations, who make *Paris* their Centre.

Leaving *Paris*, I went for *Lyons*, and on the way, ſaw ſeveral Vineyards, and ſweet Country-Seats, moſt having handſome Avenues, with Rows of Trees to them.

Fountain-belleau.

*Fountain-belleau* is a poor Town, taking its Name from the Fountains thereabouts; it ſtands low, and in the midſt of a great Foreſt, where is plenty of all ſorts of Game, and whither the King uſually goes every Seaſon to hunt the Stag and Wild-Boar. Here he has an old Palace of very ample Reception. The Foreſt is very large, and in ſome parts Rocky, and abounds with *Giniver*.

Nemours.

*Nemours* is a ſmall Town in the Province of *Beauce*. The Country hitherto for the moſt part plain and champaign; where it is otherwiſe,

wiſe, the Hills are not conſiderable. The Soil ſeemed rich and fertile, and divers Vineyards by the Road-ſide; but the Wine here is ſuch, as to uſe a *French-man*, my Fellow-Traveller's, Proverb, will make an Aſs dance, but not a Man laugh. In theſe Parts the Beggar's Oratory was, *For the ſake of God, and the good Virgin.*

*Montargis* is ſituate on an Hill in the Foreſt of *Montargis*, and thence derives the firſt Syllable of its Name, as the latter from *Argilla*, a ſort of Clay much uſed by the Potters, and got in great quantity here. The Caſtle is on an higher Eminence than the Town, belonging to the D. of *Orleans*; the Building is ruinous, the Aſcent to the Hall is by fifty ſix ſteps, and on the Chimney in it, is painted the famous Hiſtory of the Dog that revenged his Maſter's Murther. The Painting is old, and ſomething defaced. Montargis.

I ſtept into a Cloiſter of *Capuchin*-Friars, the Cloiſter and Chappel

pel were decent, but plain as thoſe of that Order are.

Briare. At *Briare* the Rivers *Loire* and *Seine* are conjoyned by a Channel cut fifteen Leagues. The Deſign was, to carry all ſorts of Merchandiſe to *Paris* by Water; the Work was great and chargeable, but well compenſated by the Profit of it. The *Loire* is a noble River running about 184 Leagues, whereof 150 are navigable.

Coſne. La Charite. To *Coſne* and *la Charite*, the Country is ſomething mountainous; but the Tops and Sides of the Hills are covered with Vineyards. In the Fields grow many Walnut-trees, and much of the Soil ſeems barren and full of ſtones.

Nevers. *Nevers*, the chief City of the Province of *Nivernois*, is as famous for pretty little Toys made in Glaſs, as *Moulins* in *Bourbonnois* is for Sciſſors and Iron-work, as Razors, Knives, &c. which the Women take care in ſuch quantities to carry to all Travellers that come in, and are ſo importunate to ſell their Ware,

Moulins.

Ware, that there is no quiet for them. Here is the *Mauſoleum* of the laſt D. of *Montmorancy*, who ſuffered for High Treaſon in *Richlieu's* Regency: it is erected in the Chappel of the Nuns *de la Viſitation*, of the Order of St. *Benedict*, in the Year 1652. Twenty Years after his Death, by his Widow, the Dutcheſs, who founded the Nunnery. Here are two Statues of the Duke and Dutcheſs in white Marble, in full length, in a recumbing poſture; there are others, of *Hercules* and *Achilles*, of *Riches*, and St. *Mary Magdalen*; in the middle, over all, an Urn, ſupported by Two Angels, and upon it his Coat of Arms, with a Coronet held betwixt two other little Angels. This Monument, for its Work, is greatly admired by the *Virtuoſi*; it conſiſts of a great quantity of Black, White, and Porphyry Marble.

Before I came into *Moulins*, I paſſed by a Monaſtery of *Carthuſians*, an handſome, as well as great

Pile

Pile of Building; the ſeveral little Cells whereof, with the Gardens branching out on all ſides, like ſo many Baſtions, made it look like a Spiritual Fort.

The nearer I got to *Lyons*, the Ways were ſtill more uneven and mountainous, eſpecially when I was at *Ferrara*; for then I had nothing but climbing Precipices, and dangerous craggy Hills to paſs, ſome whereof were thick covered with Furz. That Town, as alſo *Roanne* and S. *Saforin* are in *Lionnois*, or, the Province of *Lyons*.

Ferrara.

Roanne.
S. Saforin.

Beggars beſought my Charity hereabout *pour la mort de Dieu*; others, *pour l'amour du Saint Pere & la Saincte Veirge*.

Over a continued Tract of Hills I was carried to *Lyons*, the Sides of which were covered with Vineyards.

All along as I travelled hitherto, I could not but take notice of thoſe great Indications of Poverty that appeared in the Looks and Habits of the People, as well as their wretched Houſes. Villages

Villages are more thinly ſpread in *France* than *England*; but the greater Towns more frequent, and larger than ours, and moſt of them have ſome ſort of Defence.

*Lyons* is one of the greateſt and chiefeſt Towns in the Kingdom of *France*, ordinarily reckoned to have 120000 Souls; the Situation is irregular, in a Vale, and on the Declenſions of the Hills, which encompaſs it every way. The Rivers of *Soanne* and *Rhoſne* here meet together, and very much enrich this City, running through the midſt of it. The Hills, and the natural Temper of the Clime, keep it very warm in the Summer, inſomuch that the windows are generally of oyl'd Paper, which keeps out the Heat of the Sun better than Glaſs, but takes off from the Nobleneſs of the Buildings, that are very high, of a white Stone, like to our *Portland*, and the Streets narrow. The *Maiſon de la Ville*, or Town-houſe is a great Ornament, and Credit to this City, erected at their Lyons.

their proper charges, for the Magiſtrates to meet at, for Courts for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and alſo for the Merchants to concert together upon their Trade and Traffick. It conſiſts of two handſome Courts, not ſquare, but rather oblong, lying one beneath the other, and below them the Garden. The Aſcent to this Houſe is noble by ſeventeen Steps. In the firſt Court is writ on the Building in Golden Capital Letters, the following Inſcription, which is indeed a brief deſcription of the City.

*Flumineis Rhodanus quà ſe fugat incitus undis,*
*Quáq; pigro dubitat flumine mitis*
Arar
Lugdunum *jacet, antiquo novus orbis in orbe,*
Lugdunumq; *vetus orbis in orbe novo.*
*Quod nolis alibi, quæras hic, quære quod optas:*
*Aut hic, aut nuſquam, vincere vota potes.*

Lugduni

Lugduni *quodcunq; poteſt dare mundus habebis.*
*Plura petas, hæc Urbs & tibi plura dabit.*

There are many others in the lower Walk, and on the outer Walls of both the Courts, as well as in the ſtately Stair-caſe, leading up into a great Hall, and thence into a large handſom Room ſet round with the Pictures of the Magiſtrates of *Lyons*.

St. *John*'s Church, the Seat of an Archbiſhop, is a great Fabrick, but plain, the Choire ſolemn and grave, not beautified with rich Hangings nor fine Pictures. The Clock in it is highly eſteemed.

The *Jeſuites* Colledge is a piece of Modern and Regular Architecture; in the great Quadrangle are ſeveral curious Dials, and ſuch Painting as deſerves better than to be expoſed to the Weather. One of the Fathers courteouſly ſhewed me the Library, made in the Form of a Roman T, and acquainted me with

with their Method in placing the Books, which are very numerous; knowing me to be an *Engliſhman*, he told me they had ſeveral Books that were Writ and Printed in *England*; as, the Famous *Willis*'s Works, and the *Polyglott-Bible*; which I asked, how they approv'd? He ſaid, they liked the Work well, but Character and Paper were very bad; and thereupon, compared it with ſome others. Diſcovering I was going into *Italy*, he asked me, whether I had read my Countreyman *Laſſel*'s Voyages; which, he ſaid, he had often (to uſe his own Expreſſion) *cum plurimâ, imò cum ſummâ voluptate*. Near to this Colledge is the *Charité*, a large well built Hoſpital, where all the poor ſick Perſons of the City are received, and carefully looked after during their Sickneſs. The Apartments for the Men and Women are diſtinct, conveniently contrived, and kept neat and clean. The Revenues are very conſiderable, as is neceſſary; there being generally

generally five or ſix hundred People in it. Here alſo ſuch Children are provided for, as are dropp'd in the Streets, or left at Doors; whereof, they ſaid, they had then in the Houſe near two hundred, and many more at Nurſe out in the Countrey.

The *Carthuſians* Monaſtery is placed ſweetly on an high Hill, where twenty two Fathers, and ten Brothers inhabit together: This Houſe was founded in the Year 1618. Their great Chappel is not finiſhed; that other they in the mean time make uſe of, is very neat and decent; near the Altar is an excellent Statue, repreſenting a Father of that Order, holding a Crucifix in his hand, in an extatick Adoration of it. The Refectory a goodly Room, and beautified by many curious Pieces of Painting. Each Father has in his Cell three Rooms to himſelf, beſides a Garret, and his little Garden: They live ſo reſervedly, and converſe ſo little together, that they are for-

ced, for want of other Diverſion, to apply themſelves to Mechaniſm, wherein, it often happens that ſome of them are excellent. They have good Vineyards of their own adjoyning to their Convent, and their publick Gardens are very well. The *Mall* and *Belle Cour* is the pleaſanteſt part of the City, being on a Level, and open, and the Buildings lofty and uniform.

The Convent of the *Carmelite*-Friars is well worth ſeeing, on account of the Galleries, ſet off with many good Paintings; ſome, Heads; others, Hiſtories; as, of the eating the *Paſchal Supper*, the *Paſſion*, *Reſurrection*, *Aſcenſion*, and *Miſſion of the Holy Ghoſt*, and the *laſt Judgment*, an extraordinary Print, but well coloured. Their Chappel has an Altar-piece all of Marble, and curiouſly wrought.

*Nôtre Dame de Fouriers* is the Mother-Church of *Lyons*; it ſtands on an high Hill, over-looking the City; it is old and ſmall: One of the Side-Chappels has its Walls thick

thick hung with little Offerings that Votaries have made for Mercies and Deliverances received upon their Prayers to the Bleſſed Virgin.

Not far from hence is the *Minims* Convent, who have in their Chappel twelve fine Pieces of Painting; but thoſe not to compare with what they have in the *Sacriſty*, that are juſtly eſteemed by all that ſee them. They contain the Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament, and are placed in two Rows one above the other; thoſe that repreſent the Old Teſtament, are in the uppermoſt, reaching round the Room, and are ſixteen. Thoſe of the New, are under them; but being only Eight, reach not ſo far as the former; and where no Pictures are, be the Doors to the Preſſes where the Sacred Veſtments are kept.

I got leave to ſee the Cloſet of the ingenious Monſieur *Serviere*; which, to give it what is due, rather exceeded, than anſwered my

Expectations. To the Door of the firſt Cloſet was a Paper affixed, with this writ on it, *Mente & Manu factum.* In the Cloſet I met with divers ſhort Latine Sentences, that were well ſuited to ſuch a *Vertuoſo*, and ſuch Rarities; among which, I thought none more appoſite, conſidering his indefatigable Induſtry, than this,

*Nulla Dies abeat, quin Linea ducta ſuperſit.*

Before he particularly ſhewed me any thing, he Prefaced it, by telling me, I ſaw in him an old Gentleman of 84 Years of Age, who, after having received five Musket-ſhots in his Body in the Wars, retired for Study, and made all thoſe ſeveral Rarities he ſhould ſhew me, with his own hands. I ſpent two Hours with him; but to have exactly viewed, and particularly examined his Collection, would have requir'd at leaſt a Week's time. He ſet himſelf in a Chair with Wheels,

of

of his own contrivance, and ſo ordered, that he was able, without the aſſiſtance of others, as he ſate in it, to remove out of one Room into another, and turned ſhort with much readineſs. The Mouſe and Lizard-Dials ſhewed the Hours of the Day, creeping backwards and forwards on two Plains, and continue that Courſe for fifteen Days together with once Setting. His Desk-Dial is alſo worthy Notice; where,by the motion of a Ball, the *Gnomon* turns round. His Engine for caſting Bombs to a great certainty, deſerves no leſs. He has almoſt found out a perpetual Motion; for it will laſt as long as any Matter remains.Out of this Cloſet he aſcends with much eaſe in a Chair to another above, as well furniſhed as this. Here he ſhewed me an Experiment contradictory to Sir *K.Digby*'s Opinion of the Sympathetick Powder,that it operates at any diſtance; for I plainly ſaw, that unleſs a due diſtance was obſerved,the Power of it availed nothing. He told me

alſo, That by his Experience he had contradicted that Maxim in Philoſophy, *Idem Effectus non poteſt produci ex duabus Cauſis totalibus & contrariis*; but this he made not ſo clear to me, and is ſo opinionative, and ſubject to that Infirmity of his Age, Peeviſhneſs, that there was no diſcuſſing it with him. His *Montre des Inclinations predominantes* is very pretty; where, let any Perſon touch a little Ball that is put on a Needle (Mens Paſſions and Affections being writ on the Brim of a round Board,) it immediately turns to that Inclination whereto he is moſt ſubject; neither ſhall he by touching it never ſo oft, though thereupon every time it goes round, get it to fix at any other. In fine, there is ſuch a multitude of excellent Rarities, both in *Mathematicks* and *Mechaniſm*, that it is without queſtion he has brought both theſe to as great perfection as any one. He has beſides great variety of curious Medals. Coming out of his Cloſet,

ſet, I obſerved theſe Verſes on the Door.

*Inveni portum, Spes & Fortuna valete,*
*Nil mihi vobiſcum, ludite jam alios.*

Going into a *Barquie* (or little Boat) I went down the rapid River *Rhoſne* to *Vienne* in *Dauphine*, and thence to *Valence*, in the ſame Province; where is an Univerſity for the Study of the Law; I ſaw the Colledge, conſiſting of one ſmall Court, in which are the Schools, where the Lectures are read by the Profeſſors, and the Library. Paſſing down the River, I had *Cevennes* and *Languedoc* on one hand, and *Dauphine* on the other; and rowing under the *Pont de St. Eſprit*, a famous Bridge over this River, of 33 Arches, I came to *Avignon*, the chief Town of a little Country belonging to the Pope, bought by one of his Predeceſſors, of *Jane Queen of Naples*, and *Counteſs*. Vienne. Valence. Avignon.

*teſs* of *Avignon*, which ſerved for a retreating Place to ſeveral of the Popes during the Troubles in *Italy*. The Walls of this City are of a fine Free-ſtone, high, and pretty ſtrong, the Guards in it not above an hundred Men.

The Countrey every where as I came along, very mountainous; yet many Vineyards, beſides great numbers of Mulberry, and Olive-Trees.

Languedoc. The Province of *Languedoc* is a poor, barren Country, mountainous, and full of Stones; yet in this ſteril Soil, covered in a manner wholly with Stones, good Corn is got; *Ingenii largitor eſt Venter*, is viſible here; for they have many Vineyards; which, beſides the Vines, are thick planted with Olive-Trees.

Pont du Gard. The *Pont du Gard* is one of the Nobleſt Pieces of Antiquity remaining; it was built by the old *Romans*, about forty ſix yards high, having Three Ranges of Arches, one above another; the lower is for

for a Paſſage over the River *Gard*, the other two for Aqueducts for the carrying Water through a Vale betwixt two great Mountains: This was built when *Niſmes* was a Colony of the *Romans*.

At *Niſmes*, a City in this Province, and before the late Perſecution, eminent for the great Reſort of the *Proteſtants*, I ſaw three conſiderable pieces of Antiquity, raiſed by the ancient *Romans*. 1. The great *Amphitheatre*, now ruinous, and at preſent there only remains of it, the Out-Walls, and ſome of the Seats within; the *Arena*, full of Tenements; yet from theſe Relicks 'tis viſible the Building was magnificent, and ſuch a Work, as even in this Age could not be compaſſed, but at prodigious expences, as well as Labour. 2. The Temple of *Diana*, one ſide whereof, and that End where the Altar ſtood, ſo perfect ſtill, that the whole may be gueſſed at from them. 3. *La Maiſon quarrée*, now ſo called, becauſe ſquare, heretofore Niſmes.

fore the Capitol where the Senate met; it is pulling down, and a Church erecting in its place. The King is building a ſtrong Fort on an Eminence a little above the City, to ſubject that, and to be a Defence againſt the *Hugonots*, that were very numerous in theſe parts, and that now are *New Converts*.

Montpelier. *Montpelier*, another City in the ſame Province, very much celebrated by thoſe of our Nation, for recovering to Health ſuch as are far gone in the National Diſtemper, a *Conſumption*: It is a pretty ſweet Place, ſituate on a Hill; the Buildings high, and of Stone, and Streets narrow; the City encompaſſed with old Walls. The extraordinary Salubrity of this Air, is to be imputed to the Temperature of the Clime, and the Weather not ſubject to ſudden Changes, though lying within a League of the Sea. At *Chriſtmas* it was ſo warm there, that for ſeveral days together I dined in a large Room without any Fire, and the Flies were very numerous,

merous, and troubleſome while at Table; yet other days I felt it cold too; for the Air being very clear, the ſharp Breezes from the Sea, pierce; and I was told, that in the hard Winter 1684. many of their diſtilled Waters froze, as in *England*. The Cittadel is at a little diſtance, ſtanding on a commanding Eminence, conſiſting of four Baſtions, two Half-Moons, and a Counterſcarp; the Baſtions are not well lined, nor other Works ſtrong, and the Garriſon there kept, ſo ſmall, that it is only *in terrorem*. Here is the moſt famous Univerſity of *France* for the Study of Phyſick. The Publick Schools where the Lectures are read, and Exerciſe for Degrees, performed, are meanly built; no one has Lodgings in them but the Chancellor: And near to them is the Anatomy-School; it is round, with a Table in the middle, and ſeveral Rows of Benches, one above another, like a Theatre, for the Spectators more conveniently to behold the Ope-

Operations. The Biſhop of *Montpelier* is always Protector of the Univerſity. The Chancellor is of the King's appointment, and generally a profeſſed Phyſician, he having a Duty incumbent on him, to read Lectures in *Anatomy* and *Botaniſm*. Beſides him, there are ſeven Profeſſors that read publickly in the Schools, preſiding in Diſputations and other Exerciſes, and divide the whole Body of Phyſick among them to explain. The Chancellor has one thouſand Crowns allowed him by the King, the other Profeſſors not above two hundred each, and the whole of their Gains exceeds not four hundred. Theſe *Profeſſors* are elected in a very ſolemn manner: When there happens to be a Vacancy, Notice is given into all the provinces of the Kingdom, and any one that has been created Doctor in this Univerſity, has Liberty to appear as a Candidate. The Competitors go through a long courſe of Diſputations; at which are preſent the Biſhop

Biſhop of *Montpelier*, and divers perſons of Quality: After theſe are over; (which laſt at ſeveral times near a Year,) the *Profeſſors* vote for the worthieſt. This formerly was, and indeed ought ſtill to be their Method; but of late, though the Formalities of this Election are continued, yet Bribes to the *Profeſſors*, or a Recommendation from the King's chief *Phyſician*, are ſureſt to ſucceed; ſo mercenary are they grown, to the diſparagement of the Univerſity, as well as ſcandal of Learning. There are ordinarily two hundred Students belonging to this Univerſity, none whereof are admitted without the Votes of the *Profeſſors*, and an Examination of their Manners and Learning; but the *Profeſſors* receive ſuch advantage from them, and depend ſo much on them for the profit of their Places, that it is rarely known any are rejected. They live in the Town, and are not obliged to any particular Habits; but from their Matriculation

muſt

muſt duly attend the Lectures for a Year and half; after which, they begin to do Exerciſes, which laſts about ſix Months longer; ſo that in two Years they commence Doctors. Their Exerciſes are ſaid to be ſtrict; but a Learned and Eminent Doctor among them, frankly confeſſed to me, that he never knew more than one e'er denied his Degree for Inſufficiency, or Immorality. They are firſt *Batchelors*, then *Licentiates*, by a Licenſe ſigned by the Biſhop, and afterwards *Doctors*. When they are made *Doctors*, they ſwear themſelves not to be Baſtards, nor ever to have exerciſed any Mechanick Trade, as if a Baſtard or Mechanick would be a Diſgrace to that Honourable Profeſſion. About Twenty, one year with another, go out *Doctors*.

*Le Jardin du Roy*, ſo called, becauſe when *H.* 4. lived here, it was his, is ſince given to the Univerſity. Here are many Medicinal Herbs and Plants. The Garden con-

conſiſts of great variety of cool ſhady Walks, in which Perſons of Quality of the Town divert themſelves.

The Study of the Law flouriſhes leſs here than in other Univerſities.

The *Jeſuites* are pulling down their old Colledge, and erecting a new one in its place. It is not half finiſhed.

The Convent of the *Obſervants*, a little out of Town, ſtands ſweetly, and they have a neat pretty Garden; their Cloiſters, Galleries, and Chappel are rather decent than rich.

The *Recollect's* Convent is ordinary, but their Gardens large, and lie well.

While I ſtaid at *Montpelier*, I made an excurſion to *Frontignan*, a little walled Town, famous for the *Frontignan*, or *Muſcat-Wine*. From thence I went to the *Port of Cette*, where the King has for ſome years paſt, been at almoſt infinite Expence in making a Mole to gain a good

Frontignan.

Cette.

good Port for the ſafe harbouring of Ships. The Mole is made of vaſt hard Stones, that are blown out of the Rocks near by Gunpowder; but after all Endeavours, there is ſuch a quantity of Sand conſtantly brought in by the Tide, that few Veſſels of Burden can ride there. However, they ſtill labour at making the Mole, and diſcharging the Port of Sand. Hence are ſhipp'd the *Languedoc*-Wines. This part of the Country abounds with Vineyards and Olive-Trees.

All along from *Montpelier* to *Arles*, the Country is open, and in it is made much Oyl of Wine. Entring into *Arles*, I croſſed the *Rhoſne*, by a Bridge of Boats. This is a conſiderable walled City, the Seat of an Archbiſhop, and a Place of ſuch Antiquity, that a Father of the Order of the *Minims*, told me, it was *une autre Rome, altera Roma*. There ſtill remain in it many things curious, and obſervable; as, 1. A Noble Obelisk, ſuppoſed to have been brought in *Tiberius*'s Reign, and

Arles.

and in the Year 1676. was erected on a large Pedeſtal, upheld by four Lions couchant, and on the ſides of the Pedeſtal are four Inſcriptions dedicated to the King. It ſtands in the Square before the Town-houſe, which is a new and handſome Edifice.

Secondly, The *Amphi-theatre*, whereof there is nothing now but the Out-walls, the reſt being pulled down, and Houſes built in the *Arena*.

Thirdly, Mr. *Lauren's* Cabinet. He is a rich Man, and has been a great Traveller, and ſpared no coſts to collect Medals and other Curioſities he met with, which he ſhews very readily to any that deſire it.

Fourthly, The Tombs, very numerous on each ſide the Road as one goes to *Marſeilles*. They are large entire Stones, hollowed to receive the Bodies, with vaſt Covers of Stone over them.

Fifthly, The Chappel of the *Minims*, where in the Vault are ſeven Marble Tombs, in which

were laid the Bodies of ſome remarkable Saints, and have now been there (according to the *Lacriſtan*'s computation) many Centuries. In one of theſe is Water conſtantly ſpringing; which being given in Fevers, infallibly cures. In another, lying partly over it, there is Water that ebbs and flows with the increaſe and decreaſe of the Moon, and no one can diſcover which way it comes there. On theſe Tombs is excellent old Work in *Baſſo relievo*.

Sixthly, The double *Balaſter* of Marble before the High Altar; where in *Baſſo relievo* are deſcribed ſeveral Hiſtories, as well of the New as Old Teſtament.

Seventhly, St. *Trophimus*'s Chappel, built by the Saint when ſent hither by St. *Peter*, to convert this Country, and by him dedicated, as appeared by an Inſcription on a Pillar of black Marble, ſent not long ſince by Cardinal *Barberini* to *Rome*, to the B. Virgin in her Lifetime, in theſe Words,

*Sacellum*

*Sacellum dedicatum Deiparæ adhuc viventi.*

Under the Altar is this Saint's Tomb, and on it a moſt curious Statue of the Virgin *Mary* in full length in white Marble, holding her Son in her Arms, bearing on their Heads Crowns of Silver, ſet with Rubies and other precious Stones.

Eighthly, A great Vault going hence to *Niſmes*, uſed when the *Romans* had a Colony in theſe parts. I forbear to enlarge more on this ancient place, and refer to Mr. *Seguin's Hiſtoire de les Antiquities d'Arles.*

*Arles* is in the Country of *Provence*, and this part of it is generally rocky and barren, though ſome of it is more fertil, affording great plenty of Olive, Almond, Fig and Walnut-Trees, beſides their Vines.

Hence I went to *Marſeilles*, where I was much ſurprized at my coming into the City, to ſee the Marſeilles.

pleaſant *Cour*, a very delightful, long and broad Walk, ſet with Trees on each ſide, and the Buildings lofty, handſome, and regular. Here is an excellent Port, extraordinary ſafe, becauſe ſo encompaſſed with Hills, that the Wind can never be prejudicial to the Veſſels that lie at Anchor there, though the Mouth is very narrow, and ſometimes they miſcarry entring it. Here are already thirty ſix Gallies, and the King intends to make them forty; none of his Predeceſſors had more than twelve. In the *Arſenal* are Arms, with all other requiſite proviſions for fitting them out. The Slaves that row in them, are a melancholy Sight; they are kept under ſtrict Diſcipline when they row, and at other times fare hardly, the King's Allowance being not very conſiderable; but then they have liberty to get what they can by their Labours, and go about the Town chained together, with a Soldier to watch them; and many of the *Turks* have little Shops upon

upon the ſide of the Port, to which they are chained, where they work at ſeveral Trades and Merchandize. The King gives all poſſible encouragement to this Port, making it free; which has cauſed great reſort hither, and occaſioned abundance of Building within a ſhort time. The City is ſo populous, that according to the common computation, there are in it, and on board the Gallies, 90000 Souls, whereof about 20000 are Slaves.

The *Exchange* is new built, not large, but very neat, where the Merchants meet; the Trading is chiefly countenanced by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, thoſe of any condition among the *French*, diſdaining the Profeſſion, and others dealing only in little pedling Matters. The Native Tradeſmen of *Marſeilles* are particularly obſerved never to be very rich, and ſeldom to have regard to poſterity; but delight to live well, and enjoy themſelves, inſomuch that no one that can afford it, will be without his

Country, as well as City-houſe; ſo that there are ſuppoſed to be 18000 little Houſes ( which by a Term peculiar to that place, are called *Baſtids*, ) near *Marſeilles*; and about Four in the Afternoon in the Summer-time, when a Citizen has done his Days-work, and the Weather grown ſomething moderate, he'll ſet his Wife on his Aſs betwixt a pair of Panniers, in one of which ſhall be their Child, and in the other a little Wine, Oyl, and ſome Bread, and he himſelf drives, or follows at ſome diſtance to his Countrey-houſe; where they are entertained with Roots, Herbs, and Grapes, and their Aſs with Vine-leaves till the next Morning that they return back. This City, and the *Provenceals*, heretofore enjoyed greater Immunities than the reſt of *France*; all which were taken from them by the preſent King, and they now in the like condition with others his Subjects.

Aix. *Aix* is the Capital City of *Provence*, the See of an Archbiſhop, an Univer-

Univerſity, and Parliament-Town, which is of very conſiderable advantage to it; for the great concourſe of people that are brought thither on that occaſion, bring along with them a flouriſhing Trade. The City is large, ſituate on the ſide of an Hill, Streets well built, broad, and kept neat and clean. Here Travellers cannot but take notice of 1. The *Cour*, in which are four Rows of Trees, and it ſo large, that both Coaches, and others on foot divert themſelves, by taking the Air there. It ſeems both broader and longer than that at *Marſeilles*, but the Buildings on each ſide not ſo great. Secondly, The *Parliament-Chambers* are fine handſome Rooms, all decorated with Gildings and Paintings, repreſenting Juſtice, *&c.* Thirdly, and Fourthly, The two famous Cabinets of private Gentlemen, one conſiſting in variety of choice Pictures, the other, Medals. Fifthly, The Chappel of the Noble Ladies of the Order of St. *Bartholc-*

*mew*; where one of them ſhewed me the following Relicks. 1. The Arm-bone of St. *Anne* (the Virgin *Mary*'s Mother,) on a Side-Altar, enchaſed in Silver. 2, & 3. Thoſe of St. *Thomas*, and St. *Baſil*. 4. Two Thorns of Chriſt's Crown. 5. Some of the Virgin's Milk coagulated. 6. One of the Stones that ſtoned *Stephen*, with many more of the like kind: and on the other ſide of the Chappel, the Relicks of St. *Charles* II. of *France*, Founder of that Order; a little ſilk Girdle wrought by the V. *Mary*, and one of her Needles. Their hot Baths are uſed medicinally, as ours are, both for Bathing and Drinking; but not ſo capacious and handſome.

In the Great Church is a little Side-Chappel, into which, they ſay, if any Woman enters, ſhe is immediately ſtruck blind.

From *Marſeilles* to *Thoulon*, the Road is ſtony and mountainous; the Mountains are ſo perpendicularly high, and hang over in ſome places,

places, that they look diſmal, as well as barbarous, and extreamly barren; yet moſt of them are thick covered with Poſies.

*Thoulon* lies in *Provence*, and as *Marſeilles* is the Port for Gallies and Merchants Ships, ſo is this for Men of War that ſerve on the *Mediterranean*, whereof here generally are Sixty, though the King's Navy (as I was told) conſiſted ordinarily of three hundred Ships. Here is the *Grand Louis*, (the Greateſt Ship of *France*,) it carries 1500 Soldiers, and 120 Guns; thoſe of the loweſt Tire, have 48 *l.* Ball, the next,——She is 64 yards in length, and has this pompous Motto, Thoulon.

*Je ſuis le plus Grand ſur l'onde*
*Come mon Maitre ſur le monde*

Which may be rendred thus in *Engliſh.*

*I have on Sea the Chief Command;*
*As my great Maſter on the Land.*

Here

Here I alſo ſaw two vaſt great Bombs caſt in Braſs, to be ſent to *Genoa*, when the *French* Bomb'd it; of an oval Figure, each two Fathom long, and proportionably broad, and held an hundred Kintals of Powder; beſides divers leſſer Bombs. They are of ſuch Dimenſions, that they cannot be thrown out of Mortar-pieces like others, but are intended to be placed as near the Walls of the Town beſieged, as they can be brought, and to be fired by a Train of Powder, and when either flies in pieces, 'tis expected it will not only rend & tear all within its reach, but will cauſe ſuch a *Terræ-motus* as to diſmantle the Town, and ſhake down the Houſes. The Experiment has never yet been made; ſo it is uncertain whether it will anſwer expectation or not; however it will certainly occaſion great Confuſion, and ſtrike Terror. One of theſe, they ſay, will hold eighteen Men together. The leſſer Bombs receive generally 100 *l.* of Powder. The *French*, I

was

was aſſured, throw them three, and ſometimes four Miles, and at great certainty; whereas ours ſeldom go more than one and an half, which made me the more narrowly view the Mortar-pieces, which I obſerved to be all Chambered. Round about this Port they were Building, when I was there, Store-houſes of all ſorts for the Ships, which are diſpoſed in admirable Order, every Ship having her Cable faſtened to an Iron-Ring that is in a Lion's Head of Braſs, before her reſpective Store-houſe, and a little Canal is made for Boats to go round to theſe Houſes, without coming in among the Ships. This was a Work of ſo prodigious Expence, as not to be compaſſed, but by a Prince who had Money at Will, and valued neither Charge nor Pains to accompliſh his ends. Strong Fortifications are building about this Town.

Hence

Hence to *Frejoule*, the Way ſtony and mountainous, though not without ſome Plains, and many Orange-Trees, large, and well hung with Fruit, which thrive well under the advantage of the Southern Sun.

Frejoule. *Frejoule* is a little Town neat the Sea, and of great Antiquity, belonging formerly to the old *Romans*; whereof there ſtill remains a ſmall (though now ruinous) Monument, and *Amphitheatre*, never large, of an oval Figure; the Foundations are very entire, and the *Arena* clear, not filled, as others are, with Buildings. Adjoyning to theſe Ruines, is a Cloiſter of *Dominican Friars* who have in their Chappel a Statue of our Saviour, when a Child, which they value much; indeed it is ſo curious, and looks ſo natural, that it deſervedly is the admiration of all that ſee it. He that ſhewed it, boaſted very much, that no Body could tell of what it is made: ſome gueſſing Marble, others Plaſter;

ſter; but from the Lightneſs, I ſhould rather take it to be Wood waſhed with Paint. They came to it by this Accident; 'twas made by ſome Religious in *Spain*, and a *Spaniſh* Veſſel going to *Madrid*, being purſued by *Algerines*, about forty years ſince, was then forced to put in here for ſhelter, and ſold this to theſe Fathers, with ſome other Rarities, for fifty Crowns.

As you go from *Frejoule* towards *Canne*, on the Road, are the Remains of an old *Roman* Aqueduct, that carried Water ſeven Leagues.

To *Canne*, all the way is climbing on ſides of great ſtony Mountains, thick covered with Pines and Firrs. Here, taking a Bill of Health, Worded thus, Canne.

> That, *By the Grace of God, and the Interceſſion of the glorious St.* Nicholas, *their Protector, ſo many were parted thence, where there was no Plague nor contagious Diſtemper*, &c.

we were carried to *Antibe*, where Antibe.

is

is a commodious new Port making; and there taking another Boat, we rowed and ſailed to *Niſſa*. We paſſed by St. *Lorenzo*, where the beſt Muſcat-Wine is made, and at a ſmall diſtance thence, ſaw the River *Var*, that runs from the Mountains into the *Mediterranean*, and parts the *French* and *Savoy* Dominions. It is about a quarter of a Mile over.

Niſſa. Leaving this, we went on to *Niſſa*, a little City in the Dukedom of *Savoy*. Here ſome Alteration and Change of Country was perceivable, from the Habits and Language, that were *Italian* generally, or rather a mixture of *French* and *Italian*; wherein the latter had the greater ſhare in the Compoſition; and the reckoning the Hours, beginning at Sun-ſet, and going on to 24. Here I ſaw the *Domo*, a neat Church, and the Chappel of the *Jeſuites*, that is rich. Count *Laſcaris*, the principal and moſt wealthy Nobleman in the City, was pleaſed himſelf to ſhew us his Pa-

Palace, well furniſh'd with rich Hangings, Pictures, and Baſs Reliefs in Marble. On the Declivity of the Mountains near *Niſſa*, are many little Houſes, that make a pretty proſpect from the Sea.

The next Morning, embarquing on a *Genoeſe Felucca*, and taking a Bill of Health, which run, *By the Grace of God, and Interceſſion of St.* Sebaſtian, *&c.* we ſailed by *Villa Franca*, the Port belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſo to *Monaco*, a little City on the top of a Rock, looking down on the Sea, chief of the Principality of the Prince of *Monaco*. This Prince's Dominions extend not very far; he has only three or four ſmall Towns and ſome barren Hills ſubject to him. In *Monaco* is his Palace, uniform, capacious, and well furniſhed with Pictures, Plate, and rich Hangings; and here he lodg'd and ſplendidly entertain'd the Earl of *Caſtlemain*, when he went on his Embaſſie to *Rome*. This Prince had been long under the Protection of

Villa Franca.

Monaco.

of the King of *Spain*, who laid ſuch Impoſitions on him, that of late years he put himſelf under that of the *French* King, and lives for the moſt part at *Paris*, having a conſiderable Penſion allowed him in *France*. That King keeps in Pay 600 Soldiers in this Garriſon, and the Prince has beſides a Company of *Suiſs*, that are his Guards.

St. Remo. The firſt Place of Note that I afterwards came to, was St. *Remo*, large, and full of People; but they appear poor. This Town ſtands on the Declivities of ſtony, barren Mountains; yet affords ſuch an ample and delightful Proſpect of Olive, Figg, Orange and Limon-Trees, and they ſo intermixed with Palms and Mulberries, that perhaps a pleaſanter is no where to be ſeen. Theſe Palms bear Dates, but not ſufficiently and kindly ripened, and the Trees are chiefly nouriſhed on the ſcore of their Branches, which are ſhipp'd away, and ſent to *Rome*; nay, into *Germany*, and other Places, for the *Roman-Catholicks*

*licks* on *Palm-Sunday*; and are alſo ſold at a good value to the *Jews*, being neceſſary at their eating the *Paſchal-Lamb*.

Going hence, I paſſed by *Oneglia* (the moſt celebrated Place in *Italy* for good Oil,) and divers other ſweet Towns belonging to the State of *Genoa*; ſuch as *Luano*, where the Prince *D'Oria* has a Noble Palace; whither, coming by Water from *Genoa*, he often ſpends a Month in the Summer. The Palace was unfurniſh'd, and only one Servant in it; ſo I ſaw nothing but naked Walls, and at one end of the Palace, where the Prince's own Lodging, with Cloſets, and other neceſſary Conveniencies belonging to it, is, they have a Draw-bridge before the Chamber-door. This was ſo unuſual in an Houſe, that I could not but enquire about it; yet was not fully ſatisfied what to impute it to, whether the natural jealous Temper of the *Italians*, or that Cauſe the Servant aſſigned,

Oneglia.

Luano.

*viz.* a Defence againſt a ſudden Landing of the *French* or *Algerines*, (who, ſometimes in the night on theſe Coaſts, have carried away great numbers of People into *Barbary*. Not far from the Palace is a Cloiſter of *Carmelite-Friars*, built and founded by the preſent Prince's Father; in it is a very neat Chappel, paved with variety of Marble, and the large Pillars to the ſeveral Altars, are all of Marble, and the *Corinthian* Order.

Finaul. Something farther on this Coaſt, lies *Finaul*, the only Sea-port that belongs to the State of *Milan*; it ſeams now a poor abandoned Village, having old weak Fortifications, and a ſmall Garriſon of *Spaniards*. The *Spaniſh* Gallies come not here as they were uſed to do, but make *Genoa* their Paſſage to *Milan*. Before I got on the Shoar, the *Felucca-men* gave me the following Cautions; not to walk near the Walls, nor point, nor ſeem to obſerve any thing, nor ask Queſtions about

about the Strength of the Place; for that the *Spaniſh* Jealouſie would not bear it.

Afterwards we put in again at *Noli*, a ſmall Republick, Tributary, and under the Protection of *Genoa*. The City is reputed very ancient, and built 300 years before *Rome*. Noli.

From hence we rowed to *Savona*, the ſecond City of the *Genoeſe* Dominions, formerly ſubject to the Duke of *Savoy*, and whereto he ſtill maintains his Pretenſions. In and about it, moſt of the Noble *Genoeſe* have their Country-Houſes. Savona.

The Wind, Weather and Water being adverſe, kept us in *Warazzo* two days, a poor Place, and ill accommodated; but being weary of it, and the Sea not favouring us, we that were Paſſengers, after we had tried to get Horſes, Mules, or Aſſes, and failing, with four *Harquebuſſiers*, hired to guard us againſt the *Banditi*, walk'd twelve Miles over the Mountains; and then ta- Warazzo.

Genoa.

king Horſes and Caleche, were carried to *Genoa*. *Laſſels* has ſo particularly deſcribed this City, that there is little to be added in my Remarks. It is ſituate on the *Mediterranean*, or *Ligurian* Sea, call'd by the *Genoeſe La Riveira di Genoa*. St. *George* is the Tutelar Saint, and his Croſs their Arms. In it I ſaw the *Strada nova*, the *Annunciata*, the Church of St. *Ambroſio*, belonging to the *Jeſuites*, the Palaces of the *Seignori Balbi*, in the *Strada Balbi*, St. *Cyro*, the Church of the *Theatins*, the new Church of St. *Peter*, built in imitation of that at *Rome*, *la Madona della Vigna*, the Suburbs of St. *Pietro in Arena*, and there the Palace of *Imperiali*; and returning, the *Villa* of the Duke *D'Oria*; of all which, did I mention any thing more, I muſt tranſcribe the Travels of others. Here is an ample Proviſion for poor ſick People of both Sexes, and all Ages, in their Hoſpitals. The great Hoſpital is an Ornament, as well as Help

Help to the City, being ſtately without, and adorned within with much curious and coſtly Workmanſhip, ſuch as the Marble Pillars, and Statues of the Benefactors, exquiſitely wrought. The Place where the ſick Perſons are kept, is built Croſs-wiſe, over the middle of the Croſs is a *Cupola*, and under that, ſtands an Altar, where all the ſick Perſons from their ſeveral Quarters, and very Beds, may hear the *Maſs* and *Veſpers*. It is ſo capacious, as conveniently to contain 12000 Perſons. When the *French* King Bomb'd this City, and beat down a great part of the *Doeg*'s Palace, he, with the Senators, retired, and lived here. The Foundation is on a Rock, and they have been forced to gain room for it, by undermining, and blowing up the Mountains. In the upper Rooms, over the Portal, are ſeveral Apartments, where Married Women are put by their Husbands for Incontinence, or froward, ill living, and kept du-

ring Pleaſure. They are under ſtrict Confinement, not ſuffered ever to come down, nor converſe even with their own Husbands, without the leave of the *Doeg*, and have no Windows but what look backwards; and for their maintenance, have only the Allowance of the Houſe, (which is ſmall and mean,) unleſs their Husbands are pleaſed to allow them more. After they have been thus kept ſome time, and given Teſtimonies of their Repentance, if their Husbands refuſe to receive them again, they are ſent into other Apartments, or another Houſe in this City, (of which nature there are two more,) where they live like Nuns. They are uſually put in an Evening into a Chair, and ſo brought; and I was told, there were generally in the Hoſpital 300 of them. The middle ſort of People do moſt uſe theſe Conveniences; but thoſe of higher Quality, frequently themſelves puniſh their

Wive's

Wive's Infidelity: And there now lives a Noble *Genoeſe*, who taking his Wife in the Act of Adultery, and having her Brother with him, the one with a Piſtol ſhot her, the other her Adulterer; and afterwards, both going to the Senate, themſelves informed what they had done, with their Reaſon; which Actions, though not commended, yet were not farther queſtioned. Another Hoſpital there is for ſick, diſeaſed Perſons of both Sexes, and Boys and Girls that have the *Lues Venerea*; and in the lower Apartments are kept Lunaticks. A Noble *Noſocomium* here is beſides, where all ſick Perſons whatſoever that come thither, are *gratis* cured. And laſtly, The Hoſpital for the Boys, which thoſe Months they ſalivate, is ſeldom known to have fewer than 300 in it.

In the *Doeg*'s Palace are the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, and Council-Chambers; where I obſerved their Balletting Boxes, an excellent

Method for Freedom in Voting, being impoſſible the Suffrage of any particular Perſon ſhould be known. Every one has a Ball like a white Thred-Button, given him, and putting his Hand with it into the common Mouth of the Box, can, without any diſcovery, caſt his Ball on either ſide the Partition that is made in the Box; the one half is colour'd with *Or*, and the other *Argent*, this Negative, and that Affirmative. In the Armory well filled, and kept in good order, are preſerved the Arms of the *Genoeſian Amazons*, that went into the Holy War, the Leather Cannon, Halbert with two Piſtol-Barrels, and a Piſtol with ſeven, which can all be diſcharged at once, and a Breaſt-plate with 125 little Barrels in it, all to be diſcharged at twice, by two Cocks, one on each ſide. Theſe two latter Curioſities were of the Invention of *Julio Cæſare Veccherio*, who being a rich Citizen, and of great Power in the City,

City, by reaſon of his Intereſt among the Commonalty, plotted the deſtruction of the *Doeg* and *Senate*, and to have made himſelf abſolute, in this manner; He deſigned to go into the Senate under pretence of delivering a Petition, and with theſe Arms under his Cloak, to have deſtroyed them unawares, and had five or ſix Thouſand Men ready at his Command, to have aſſiſted and vindicated him; but being by his own Brother diſcovered, he ſuffered for this his intended Parricide; and there ſtill remains this Memorial of him, on a Pillar, erected, where his raſed Houſe formerly ſtood.

Julii Cæſaris Veccherii
*Perditiſſimi Hominis*
*Infamis Memoria.*
*Qui eum in Rempub. conſpiraſſet,*
*Obtruncato capite, privatis bonis,*
*Expulſis Filiis, dirutáq; domo,*
*Debitas pœnas luit.*
*Anno Salutis* 1628.

This

The Palace was in a great measure beat down by the *French* Bombs, in the Year 1684, but is now again well repaired. Here are yet to be seen many Melancholy Monuments of that Tragedy, many of the Houses being not rebuilt. The *French* King keeps them so much in awe, that they dare neither increase their Gallies, (which are but five,) nor build new Forts: However, they have lately cast some new Culverins of a prodigious length, and have employed some fugitive *French* Artists in the making them Bombs for their future Defence. This Republick is at present under the *Spanish* Protection; the number of its Subjects is esteemed to be 330000, which they thus reckon; In the City, 80000 Souls, in the Villages and Cities on the West, 120000, and on the East, 30000; in the Isle of *Corsica*, 100000, where they keep two Forts; one at *Calvi*, towards *Genoa*, the other at *Boniface*, to-

towards *Sardinia*. They have only 150 Men in the former, and 200 in the latter. The Fortifications at *Genoa*, on the Mountains, are believed to extend 25 Miles. From the Expence they have been at in theſe, and making their two Moles, eſpecially the new one, it may be ſeen they'll ſpare nothing neceſſary for their publick Safety and Commerce. The Revenue of the Republick is only 1200000 Crowns; but they are much in Debt; their Forces 4000. The Country along the *Riveira*, from Eaſt to Weſt, 180 Miles. Very little Bread-corn is got in the Dominions of *Genoa*, it is ſo mountainous; yet it abounds with Wine, the beſt Oil, and fruitful Trees; but this want of Arable Land is ſupplied by the Sea, and the fat Country of *Lombardy*.

*Corſica* is among the Iſlands of the *Tyrrhene* Sea, diſtant a hundred Miles from *Genoa*; but may be ſeen in a clear day from the *Ligurian* Corſica.

*gurian* Coaſt. It is in Compaſs 400 Miles. The Inhabitants would be more numerous than they are, were they leſs warlike. The Iſland is plentiful, abounding with good Wines, and much Fruit.

Voltabio. Taking Horſes at *Genoa*, I went over the Mountains thick covered with Snow, to *Voltabio*, a ſmall Town; where, in the very Streets, the Snow lay ſo high, that in the common Tract or Pad it was half way up to the Doors.

Novi. Tortona. *Novi* is a Frontier-Town of this State, *Tortona* of *Milan*. We were adviſed to take Guards betwixt them, to ſecure us againſt *Banditi*.

Pavia. Through the rich Country of *Lombardy*, I went to *Pavia*, the Second City in the Dutchy of *Milan*. It is ſituate on the River *Treinum*, over which I paſſed into *Pavia*, by the famous Bridge that is covered Pent-houſe-like. Here I ſaw the Chappel where the *Frenchmen's* Bones, that were killed in the

the Battel of *Pavia*, lay. It was a Sight very ſurprizing, being in great number, and laid in order. I after viſited the *Auguſtin's* Monaſtery, where they ſhewed me the Tomb of St. *Auguſtin*, the ſalutiferous Water in the Fountain by it, that works Miracles in curing the Sick; and the Tomb of *Severinus Boetius* the Philoſopher. In the Cloiſter, near the Door that goes into the *Sacriſty*, on two Marble Stones in the Wall, are theſe following Inſcriptions, in Memory of the Duke of *Suffolk*, and Biſhop *Parker*.

*D. O. M.*

*Capto à Milite* Cæſareo Franciſco, *primo* Gallorum *Rege*, *in Agro* Papinienſi *in Anno* 1525. 4. Feb. *Inter alios Proceres, qui ex ſuis occiſi ſunt, occubuêrunt duo Illuſtriſſimi Principes*, Franciſcus *Dux* Lotharingiæ, & Ricardus de la Poole, *Anglus*, *Dux* Suffolciæ, *à Rege Tyranno* Henri-

co

co viij *pulsus Regno, quorum Corpora hoc in Cœnobio & Ambitu per Annos 57. sine honore tumulata sunt; tandem* Carolus Parcherus à Morley, Ricardi *proximus Consanguineus, Regno* Angliæ *à Regina* Elizabetha *ob Catholicam Fidem ejectus, Beneficentia tamen* Philippi *Secundi Regis Catholici* Hispaniarum *Monarchæ Invictissimi, in Statu* Mediolanensi *sustentatus, hoc qualecunq; Monumentum pro rerum suarum tenuitate Charissimo Propinquo & Illustrissimis Principibus posuit 5.* Septembris 1582. *& post suum exilium Anno xxiij. Majora & Honorificentiora commendans* Lotharingis.

*Viator precare quietem.*

D. O. M.

Carolo Parchero à Morley *Anglo, ex Illustriss. Clariss. Stirpe, Qui Episcopus Deiq; ob Fidem Catho-*

*Catholicam actus in Exilium, Anno* 31. *peregrinatus, ab Invictiſſimo* Philippo *Rege* Hiſpaniæ, *Honeſtiſſimis Pietatis & Conſtantiæ Præmiis ornatus, moritur, Anno à Partu Virginis* 1591. *Menſe* Septembris.

Here is an Univerſity, and five Colledges; the Students not many. They wear Gowns of a Brown-coloured Cloth.

About five Miles hence, is the *Carthuſian*'s Monaſtery, the Second of that Order; a vaſt great Pile of Noble Building, with ſo many Courts, and the Offices diſtinct belonging to it, that it looks like a little Town. The Chappel is very ſplendid, the Architecture indeed *Gothick*; but well beautified by moſt exquiſite Art, and many curious Pictures, by the beſt hands, much variety of Precious Stones, and divers Altars well wrought with *Pietre comeſſe*, very rich Plate, and in great quantity, and other ſuitable

ſuitable Ornaments for the Altar: But above all, the beſt Paintings are reckoned to be in the *Sacriſty*. In the Rooms for Entertainment, are good Pieces; among others, there is one repreſenting eighteen *Carthuſian* Monks; ſome drawing to Execution, others executing, and others executed, and quartering; under which, is an Inſcription in *Latin*, declaring, that eighteen *Carthuſians* of the Houſe in *London*, ſuffered ſo in the year 1535. under *H.*8. *Pro Libertatis Eccleſiaſticæ Defenſione, & Fidei Catholicæ Aſſertione.*

All the Road from *Genoa* to *Milan*, was, at this time, (being *January*,) covered with a deep Snow, and the Weather ſeverely cold.

Milan. *Milan* is the Chief City of the beſt Dutchy of *Europe*, now belonging to the King of *Spain*. It is (according to *Laſſels*,) Ten Miles within the Walls; but there are many Gardens, and other empty Spaces. It has two hundred Churches,

Churches, and three hundred thouſand Souls. In it I ſaw

The *Domo*, with the Holy Nail fix'd in the Roof of the Church. From the Steeple I had a good Proſpect of the City and the Country round, and could ſee the Mountains in the *Griſon*'s Countrey.

The Governour's Palace is rather vaſt than curious.

The great Hoſpital, built quadrangular, with Arches and Pillars round, is very ſtately; the Chapel neat and handſome; over the door is inſcribed, That every *Monday* a Soul is freed out of Purgatory by every Maſs that is ſaid there. The ſeveral Apartments in the Hoſpital are very commodious.

A *Pyramid* erected by S. *Charles Borromæus*, where four Streets meet, with a Croſs on the Top, in the Year the great Plague happened there, where was placed an Altar on the Pedeſtal, and Maſs ſaid daily for thoſe that were affected with that Diſtemper.

The Gallery of the Canon *Septala.*

The *Lazaretto*, containing as many diſtinct Apartments as there are Days in the Year. During the Sickneſs, none lodge in them but thoſe of better Quality, and Tents are pitched on the Ground for others. The Building has Cloiſters round; and 'tis confidently affirmed, That St. *Carlo Borromæo*, after a ſevere Plague, inceſſantly praying God Almighty, that he would give ſome ſign before the breaking out of the like for the future, was heard; and ſince, it has been predicted by a breaking out on one of the Pillars, like a Plague-Sore and purging, which Signal they have twice received. The Pillar has a ſmall Hole in the middle, which looks ſomewhat diſcoloured. No other Uſe is made at preſent of this *Lazaretto*, but to put Perſons or Goods into, that come out of *Turky*, or ſuſpected Places, to do their *Quarentin.*

The

The Seminary and Colledge of *Swiſſers* is yet imperfect; but when finiſhed, will be very great.

I found ſome Difficulty in getting into the Caſtle or Citadel, and we were ſtrictly examined, if not *French*; for if we had been, we were told by the Antiquary, that we ſhould not have been admitted to ſee it, and that he ſhould have been ſeverely puniſhed for bringing us thither; which was confirmed by a *Milaneſe* Count, who acquainted me, this was occaſioned becauſe of ſeveral Spies the *French* King had ſent to obſerve the Works and Strength of it; five or ſix whereof, have been diſcovered, and now in Priſon, and one, a *Benedictine* Monk, has been a Priſoner ſix years.

In the Church of the *Gratie* is a rare piece of *Titian*.

The *Jeſuit*'s Chapel is new and neat, but Colledge ſmall.

Admiring at the Coldneſs of the Weather, an *Engliſhman* living

here, told me, that once in about four or five years, they have Winters extreamly cold, and the Snow has been known to lie from the middle of *December* till *May*. The Country is plain and ſo fertil, that they have ſometimes four, generally three Crops of Hay from their Grounds, which are divided into ſuch little parcels, and are ſo bounded by the Canals, that they may be floated at pleaſure. In *Milan* there are 72 Convents of Women, and ſuppoſed to be 25000 Religious Perſons of both Sexes.

The Women are obſerved to be ſo much more numerous than the Men, that according to their Compute, they are ſix to one. Nay, I was aſſured, that for ſeveral years after *Milan* came under the *Spaniards*, there was not known a Male-Child born in the City; and I ſaw in the *Domo* a great Sconce of Braſs holding 28 Lamps, which was a *Voto* of a certain Noble Lady to the Virgin *Mary*, for a Son; where the

the Lamps have burnt conſtantly for many years, till of late, that only ſome few are lighted, and the chief part of the Allowance for the maintaining them, alienated.

With a *Voitturin* from *Milan*, I ſet forwards for *Venice*, croſſed the River *Adder* at *Canonico*, a Frontier-Town of the *Milaneſe*-State; and having gone two Miles farther, came into the State of *Venice*; and leaving the City of *Bergamo*, which lies ſituate under the Hills called the Mountains of *Bergamo*, on the left hand, I came through a Countrey plain and well watered with the Canals, and abounding in Vines twiſting about the Trees, regularly planted in the Fields, to *Breſcia.*

Canonico.

Bergamo.

This City is ſtrong, ſurrounded with good old Ramparts, and Caſtle ſituate on an Hill, that commands the City. Here again the Queſtion was asked me, whether I was a *French-man*? The State of *Venice* ſends a *Podeſta*, or Go-

Breſcia.

vernor hither, who lives in the Palace, or Town-Houſe, (a large Building,) and is changed once in ſixteen Months. They have a Guard of 300 Soldiers, and they changed every Third Year. The Cryſtalline Brooks (*Laſſels* mentions) in the Streets, are ſmall and narrow, the Churches neat and handſom; particularly thoſe of St. *Lazaro*, St. *Afra*, and the *Dominican's*; in which are excellent Paintings by *Tintoret*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veroneſe*, and *Baſſan*. But this City is moſt famous for the Gun-Barrels made Ten Miles from it, but ſold here, ſo have the Name of *Breſcia*-Barrels. The Iron they are made of, is got in the Vales among the Mountains that over-look this City, and is better for that purpoſe, than any other whatſoever.

The Beggars here entreated my Charity, promiſing to ſay an *Ave* for any Friend of mine in Purgatory.

Hence

Hence I went to *Diſenzano*, a Village on the Lake *di Garda*, after to *Peſchiera*, a ſtrong Fort almoſt encompaſſed by the Lake. Here, though I paſſed with Arms, I was not otherwiſe queſtioned, than whether *French* or *Engliſh*? This Lake is about forty miles long, and in ſome places, ten, fourteen, ſixteen, and twenty broad, though in others again more narrow; it runs into the Lake at *Mantua*, and is famous for a ſort of Fiſh they call *Carpioni*, which they boaſt are to be had in no other Water; but from the ſimilitude of the Fiſh, as well as Name, I much queſtion whether our *Carps* are not the ſame. The Countrey here is ſtony, many Vineyards, but no Snow to be ſeen unleſs on the Mountains.

Diſenzano. Lago di Garda Peſchiera.

This Road brought me to *Verona*, a large City, ſituate on the River *Addeſis*, chiefly remarked for its *Amphitheatre*, reckoned the moſt perfect and entire of any now remaining; it was firſt built

Verona.

by the Conſul *Flaminius*, and has been ſince, from time to time repaired by the City; and I ſaw ſome Workmen, while I was there, employed about it. The outmoſt Wall is all down, excepting one ſmall piece; but the others ſtand in good order, and the ſeveral Benches are for the moſt part preſerved well; the *Arena* is handſome and open, not filled with Houſes, as in other places. That at *Niſmes* was undoubtedly much larger, though now there is leſs of it to be ſeen. In the *Domo* is an Aſſumption, by *Titian:* In the Church joyning to the Nunnery of St. *George*, the Altar-piece of the H. Altar, is of St. *George*, and drawn by the rare *Paolo Veroneſe*, a great Ornament of this City, and of whoſe Works there are other Pieces in this and other Churches.

Vicenza.

The next great City I came to, was *Vicenza*, where I ſaw the *Arcus Triumphalis* leading to the *Corſo*, Count

Count *Vermarana*'s Garden, the *Town-houſe*, and *Piazza* before it, the *Theatre*, built by that famous Architect *Palladio*, that will conveniently hold 3000 Perſons. 'Tis built much like that at *Oxford*, in reſpect of the *Arena* and Benches; but has a ſpacious reception for the Scenes, and beſides, is adorned with many (and ſome of them good) Statues, which that wants. It is now chiefly uſed for Dancings and Balls. In the *Ante-Room* to the *Theatre*, are a Centaur, a Griffin, a Bull, and a Dragon, made in Paſte-board, which are ſometimes brought out into the *Piazza*, where the young Cavaliers ride, and caſt their Darts at them, in imitation of the *Olympick Games*.

In the *Dominican's* Church, is a very fine Altar of *Pietre comeſſe*, well choſe, and digeſted in good order.

The *Domo* is great and ſolemn.

The Beggars, that are numerous enough, even in this fat Soil, uſe this

this Oratory to obtain Charity; ſome promiſing to ſay an *Ave* for the Souls of your Parents in Purgatory; others, in general, for the Bleſſed Souls in Purgatory; and others again begged for the ſake of the *Madona* and St. *Anthony* of *Padua*.

Padua.

*Padua* is a very ancient City, the Mother of *Venice*; but now the ſecond of the *Venetian* State; the frequent Murders committed in it for many years laſt paſt, and continued, have exceedingly depopulated it. Of which diſcourſing one Evening with a Gentleman, that had lived many years in *Venice*, and no incurious Obſerver of the Republick, and its Policies, and telling him, I wondred the Wiſdom of the *Venetians* could never put a ſtop to thoſe Barbarities; he anſwered me, That they eaſily could, would they heartily endeavour it; but looking on *Padua* with a jealous Eye, as a great City, and potent Neighbour, tacitly gave way

to

to them, as a Means to humble and impoveriſh the Noble *Paduans*, and beſides, to encourage, by ſuch Liberty of Revenge, a greater reſort of Strangers; of which, he ſaid this was an Argument, That if at any time any Noble *Paduans* were guilty, they puniſhed them with Confiſcations, and the utmoſt Severity; but if Foreigners, they were not proſecuted. The old City here has its Walls as well as the new; which is an Addition encompaſſing it, like to Suburbs; but, as Fortifications have been much improved of late, ſo the latter have moſt Art, and are of moſt Strength. Here I ſaw *Antenor*'s Tomb, joyning to the Church of St. *Lorenzo*; he was Founder of this City.

The Univerſity is a neat ſquare Building, with Rows of Cloiſters within above & below: The Schools for Law and Phyſick, are handſome Rooms, and they have the Walls, as are thoſe of the Stairs and Cloiſters, thick covered with the Names and

and Arms of Gentlemen that have been made Graduates in this Univerſity. They have ſometimes 1500 Students.

The Phyſick-Garden is Oval, and reputed to be well filled with Medicinal Herbs and Plants; but I was there in *February*, an ill Seaſon of the Year to ſee a Garden.

The Church of St. *Anthony* of *Padua*, I beheld in a more than ordinary ſplendor, being there the Feaſt-day of the Solemnity of St. *Anthony*'s Tongue. The Pillars of the Church, and Walls had their beſt Cloaths on, and a very great number of Lights before the ſeveral Altars; eſpecially that where the Saint's Body lies. And there a vaſt number of People crowded together to rub their Beads againſt, and kiſs the Stone where it is repoſed. A noble Conſort of Inſtrumental and Vocal Muſick, with four Organs, were provided; and about the Time of High Maſs, the

Governor

Governor and Senators coming in, were conducted into the *Sacristy*, where is an Altar erected before the Sacred Relicks, and from among a vast number of others, was taken down St. *Anthony*'s lower Jaw, with his Tongue; it was in a Crystal-Case, in the form of an Head, upon a Pedestal of Gold; which, after it had been set a while on the aforesaid Altar, and the Priests, Governor, &c. had offered their Devotions before it, the great Wax-Candles lighted, and Canopy prepared, it was carried in a solemn Procession, the Musick playing, and Choire singing, to that Altar where the Saint's Body is intombed, and placed thereon; where after those that attended in the Procession, had again been at their Devotions, they retired into the Choire, to say and hear Mass, which was performed with much Solemnity, and an excellent composition of Musick, lasting about two hours, during which time, other

other devout Perſons were on their Knees before this Relick, and then it was a full Employment to two Brothers of the Cloiſter to receive and rub thoſe Beads that were given them, againſt it; after this, it was carried back in the like manner to the Repoſitory. This Feaſt, beſides its Eve, continued for two whole days; and on the Church-Door was affixed an *Indulgenza plenaria e Remiſſione di tutti li Peccati*, &c. a Plenary Indulgence and Remiſſion of all Sins to thoſe that then viſited that Church. This *Anniverſary* is kept, becauſe the Saint's Tongue was found in his Tomb, as they ſay, in a ſtate of Incorruption, when all the reſt of his Fleſh was conſumed: And they affirm, this Tongue, for having been a Laſh to the *Sacramentarians* of his Time, has been preſerved ſound without any Taint of Corruption, that as a perpetual Miracle, it might bear witneſs to the Truth of *Tranſubſtantiation*.

Though

Though for my own part, I could not look upon it of any great Authority; for I obſerved it was black and withered, and cannot but believe thoſe who have the Art of embalming Bodies, may preſerve any one's Tongue to appear as well as that without a Miracle. This St. *Anthony* was of the Order of St. *Francis*, but died in an Hermit's Cell; he is of great eſteem in *Lombardy*; whereof I ſaw this Inſtance in the Cloiſter to this Church, where are divers Monuments, and an Inſcription on one of them, in this manner;

*D. O. M. & S. A. P.* viz.

*Deo Optimo Maximo, & Sancto Antonio Patavino.*

The Church of St. *Juſtina* was re-beautifying. The Convent is very large.

The *Domo* is ancient, more decent than glorious.

I ſaw

I saw the Palaces of the Two Governors, Civil and Military. They are good old Buildings. Joyning to the former, is the great Hall, called *Il Palagio di Ragione*, the Palace of Justice; here is near one end a black Stone about a Yard high, with two Steps to go up to it; thus circumscribed, *Lapis Vituperii, & Cess. Bonorum*; whereon any Debtor that shall set his bare Breech three times at publick hours, clears with his Creditors. At the other End is the *Busto* of *Titus Livius*, in white Marble, with this subscribed,

*Ossa, tuumq; Caput, Cives tibi, maxime* Livi,
*Prompto animo hic omnes composuere Tui.*
*Tu Famam æternam Romæ, Patriæq; dedisti*
*Huic oriens, illi fortia facta canens,*

At

*At tibi dat Patria hæc, & ſi majora liceret*
*Hoc totus ſtares aureus ipſe loco.*

*Titus Livius quarto Imperii Tib. Cæſaris anno vitâ exceſſit. Ætatis verò ſuæ* 66.

Over one of the middle Doors of this Hall is his Picture in *Mezzo relievo*, and thus under-written,

*Titus Livius Patavinus Hiſtoricorum Latini nominis facile Princeps, cujus lacteam Eloquentiam, Ætas illa, quæ Virtute pariter ac Eruditione florebat, adeo admirata eſt, ut multi Romam non ut Urbem Rer. pulcher. aut Urbis & Orbis Dominum Octavianum, ſed ut hunc unum inviſerent, audirentq; à Gadibus profecti ſint. Hic res omnes quas Pop. Rom. pace belloq; geſſit, quatuordecim Decadibus, mira ſtyli fœlicitate, complexus, ſibi ac Patriæ gloriam peperit ſempiternam.*

In moſt of the Streets of this City, you walk out of the reach of Sun or Weather, they being built Cloyſter-like.

Embarking in a *Padua*-Boat that carries Paſſengers to *Venice*, we were drawn by Horſes down the River *Brento* twenty miles to *Lizza Fuſina*, and all the way on both ſides, ſaw great numbers of Palaces belonging to the Noble *Venetians*, and that are their Countrey-*Villa's*. Afterwards, taking a *Gondola*, I went the remaining five Miles by Sea to *Venice*, and rowing through the Grand Canal, and under the *Rialto*, was Landed at the Door of my Inn.

Venice. *Venice*, the chief City of this potent Republick, which, for near 300 years has continued under the ſame Government, had its Origin from the Invaſion of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and like ſalvage People, into *Italy*, as *Laſſels* relates. In it I ſtaid a Month, and particularly ſaw moſt Things remarkable; to deſcribe

deſcribe which, were unneceſſary, after they are ſo well done by that Author. But he having writ many years ago, ſince then there have happened ſome Alterations, and perhaps ſome little things by him omitted, which it may not be improper here to take notice of.

The Noble *Venetians* generally deſerve his Character of them. The Law he mentions, is ſtill in force againſt their wearing Perukes; but at preſent is not put in execution, and the contrary Practice connived at. As for the Women, they have wholly laid aſide their *Cioppini*, and wear Shoes, as well as many of them Cloths after the *French* Faſhion. They are rarely ſeen abroad (unleſs as they go to, and return from Church) but in the *Carnaval*, which is a Time of univerſal Liberty; and then too Wives and Daughters are ſeldom permitted to go in Maſquerade, unleſs accompanied by their Husbands or Parents, or other truſty Perſon to

watch over them. All the reſt of the Year they keep much at home, and employ themſelves in ſome ſort of Work, moſt in making the *Venetian* Points, and when they go to Church, their Faces are veil'd, and have their Mother, or ſome other old Woman following; and never viſit unleſs on *Sundays*, and then only betwixt Parents and Children.

At the Entrance into the Church of St. *Mark*, near the Weſt-door I ſaw a little Stone of red and white Marble, ſaid to be the ſame on which the Emperor *Frederick Barbaroſſa* laid his Neck when Pope *Alexander* the Third trod on it; 'tis circumſcribed, *Super Aſpidem & Baſiliſcum ambulabis.*

The Pikes and Swords in the little Arſenal, are not at this time ſo ordered, as that by pulling a String, they fall into the Hands of thoſe ſhould uſe them; but, as in other Armories, are hanged up againſt the Wall, and are to be taken down

down one at a time. When the great Council meets, one ſtands at a Back-Door of the Arſenal, near to their Chamber, with the Keys in his hands, that it may be immediately opened on occaſion. Here are kept many Monuments of the *Venetian's* late Victories againſt the *Turks*, that have been ſent by their General *Moroſini*; and among other Curioſities, two *Italian* Padlocks.

The Great Arſenal I ſaw well filled with Arms and Galleys, notwithſtanding this State is actually in War; but was told, care was taken, that whatever of any kind was given out one Week, ſhould be ſupplied the next.

At the *Portico* leading into the *Dominican's* Convent, dedicated to St. *John* and *Paul*, there is, among other Paintings in *Freſco*, the Bleſſed Virgin milking into St. *Dominic's* Eyes, and giving him her *Roſary*, with this Label from her Mouth.

*Prædica Roſarium meum ſingulare ad evertendas Hæreſes, & Vitia extinguenda, præſidium.*

Another, repreſenting Six Martyrs of that Order, with their Heads in their Hands, in Memory of their carrying them ſo, like St. *Denis*, after they were beheaded.

The Library is very pretty and neat; but not well filled with Books. The Shelves ſupported by Statues carved in Wood, of ſeveral Arch-Hereticks, ſuch as, *Wickliffe*, *Melanctbon*, *Eraſmus*, *Luther*, *Calvin*, *Cranmer*, *Bingham*, (an *Iriſh-man*,) *Bucer*, *Beza*, &c.

The Church and Colledge of the *Jeſuites* is not ſo ſplendid and glorious here, as in moſt other Places; and though, ſince their remarkable Baniſhment from this City, they were reſtored, by the Mediation of the Pope, when *Bertrucci Valerio* was *Doge*, 1656. yet ſhe

ſhe continues ſuch Jealouſies towards them, that no *Jeſuite* may live longer in *Venice* than three years, nor return afterwards, and ſtay a Month, without particular leave from the Government. The Reaſon, I have heard for their Baniſhment, was, becauſe at their Confeſſions they enjoyned the Women to get out of their Husbands, by all the little Tricks they could uſe, the Secrets of the State, and reveal to them, which they afterwards diſcovered to other Princes, to the prejudice of this State. When this was known to the Senate, it ſo moved their Indignation and Diſpleaſure againſt them, that ſome were ſent from that Auguſt Body to the Colledge, with Orders, to ſearch their Studies, ſeize their Papers, and leading the Fathers to the Water, to put them into *Gondola's*, prepared to carry them away, and ſend them packing, in theſe Words, *Andate via, pigliate niente, e ritornate mai.* Get you

gone, take nothing with you, and never return more.

I went to the ſeveral Iſlands near *Venice*, *Torcello*, *Mazorbo*, *Burano*, *Murano*, (where the *Venice*-Glaſſes are made,) St. *George Maggiore*, (a fine Convent of *Benedictines*,) *Guidecha*, *Malomocco*, and *Spinione*, where moſt of the Merchant-men lie at Anchor.

I ſaw a Ball at the Palace of *Mocenigo*, a Noble *Venetian*, to entertain the Grand Prince of *Tuſcany*. The Rooms were all open, richly furniſhed with Hangings and Pictures, and well filled with Company. In moſt of them were Conſorts of Muſick, playing, while the Gentlemen and Ladies, according to the dancing of the Countrey, walk'd hand in hand out of one Room into another, holding converſations together as they walked.

Another day I was at the Baiting of the Bulls, or rather Oxen, for the entertainment of the Prince, in the Place of *Sancta Maria Formoſa*,

a Sport

a Sport much valued, though they wanted ſome of our *Engliſh* Bull-dogs to have it in perfection. I likewiſe ſaw the Feaſt of the *Piazza* of St. *Mark*, which is always obſerved the laſt *Thurſday* in *Carnaval*. The *Doge* ſate in a Throne erected in that open Gallery of the Palace looking into the Place of St. *Mark*, to ſee it; on his right hand the *French* Ambaſſador, and the Senators in their Robes on both ſides. It began with Three Oxen, that were brought, and had their Heads each ſtruck off with one Blow by great broad Swords, and their Bodies ſent to the Priſons: Then many Fire-works plaid, which would have been ſhewn to better advantage in the Night; but the Prudence, (or rather Jealouſie) of this State is ſuch, they are always in the Day. After them, was a Man drawn up in a Calaſh and Horſe, from one of the Pillars ſtanding by the Sea, into the *Campanile*, and flew down in a Machine

chine like a Dragon, from the Angel on the top of the *Campanile*, into the Sea. This Feaſt had its beginning, and is celebrated in memory of a Victory the Republick obtained againſt *Ulricus*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, who being a ſeditious, ill Man, and excommunicated by the Pope, vexed the Patriarch of *Grado* with a malicious War, becauſe he could not with Patience bear the Precedence of that Patriarch; who recurring to this Republick for help, and they being well enclined to him, becauſe they apprehended his Cauſe juſt, raiſed an Army, and joyning Battel with *Ulricus*, took him, and waſted his Countrey. And after, on Treaty, Matters were thus agreed, That he ſhould not for the future moleſt *Grado*; and that every Year, on the Day of the ſaid Victory, Twelve Hogs and a Bull ſhould be publickly killed before the People in remembrance thereof; but they are ſince changed into Three Oxen.

And

And on the Place 'twas likewiſe ordered, that Repreſentations of the aforeſaid War with *Ulricus*, ſhould be deſcribed in Painting.

*Aquileia* has been many years ſubject to the *Venetians*, and the Patriarchate ſince transferred to *Venice*. Aquileia.

All about the Palace and *Piazza* of St. *Mark*, adorned with carved Figures, are divers *Hieroglyphicks*, myſtically repreſenting either ſome happy or glorious Actions, or Incentives to ſuch.

This State ſubſiſts, and flouriſhes by its rigorous Execution of Juſtice, endeavouring to prevent, or by a ſpeedy care to meet Sedition and Conſpiracies in their beginnings. Of this, I ſaw a memorable Inſtance; one Morning was a Man hanging on a Gallows erected betwixt the *Lombard's* Pillars, and believed to have been brought and executed there at Midnight; he had never received any publick Trial, ſo that thoſe who beheld him,

him, raiſed only uncertain Conjectures for what he ſuffered. But the *Conſiglio di Dicci* have Power to queſtion and execute any Perſon without Trial, or ſhewing Cauſe.

*Venice* is a City that gives ſufficient Liberty to all People; it has 10000 or 12000 *Jews*, 4000 or 5000 *Greeks*, and indeed all Strangers may live with Quiet and Eaſe enough in it, provided they'll not meddle with the Government; for that is too ſacred to be touched.

I returned from *Venice* the ſame way I went thither, by *Padua*, and thence through very deep and dirty Roads (becauſe of the Rains that fell at that time) to *Eſte*; which was anciently a City belonging to the *Dukes* of *Ferrara*; from which, they, and the *Dukes* of *Modena* take their Names. It ſtands on the River *Brento*, and is now under the *Venetians*, and only a Village, where are but few Houſes, with the Ruines of an old Caſtle. The Countrey thereabouts is very pleaſant,

Eſte.

pleaſant, as well as extreamly rich.

*Montagnana* is a City ſubject to the *Venetians*, in a fertil, fat Soil; yet remarkable for nothing beſides the famous Picture of our Saviour's Transfiguration in the *Domo*, by *Paolo Veroneſe*, and greatly admired by all that ſee it. Montagnana.

Hence going to *Mantua*, I paſſed through *Lignacio*, a little ſtrong walled City, where is a ſmall Garriſon; when I came to the Gates, a Centinel required my Arms, and carried them for me to the farther Gate. All the Countrey here, is rich, and a fat Soil, well watered by the Rivers *Adige* and *Minucius*. Lignacio.

The City of *Mantua* is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt in *Italy*; Nature has done her part, and there is nothing wanting but the concurrence of Art. There is a great Lake that encompaſſes it every way. My Arms were now taken from me again, and a *Contraſegno* given Mantua.

given me to call for them at the other Gate when I went away; which afterwards I found was practiſed in moſt of the Cities of *Italy*. When I came to the *Hoſteria* or Inn, where I intended to lodge, my Hoſt told me, I muſt get a *Bolettino*, or Billet of Leave, to lodge in his Houſe, or elſe he durſt not allow it; which I procured for three *Sols*, and then went to the *Domo* near the Office; and the Feſtival of St. *Anſelm*, Biſhop of *Lucca*, and Protector of *Mantua*, happening to be then kept, I heard a fine Conſort of Muſick, and the Biſhop officiated in Perſon at the *Veſpers*; after they were ended, the *Antipendium* at the H. Altar, was taken away, and then the People flocked to behold the Body of the Saint, which might be ſeen through a Glaſs-Caſe, where he lay in his Epiſcopal Habit, with his Mitre on his Head, and in his Robes of Cloth of Gold, and many *Voto's* hanging by him. His Face

and

and Hands look'd black, and I was informed he had been dead above three hundred years. This Church is well painted by *Julio Romano*, particularly the *Cupola*, a curious Repreſentation of Heaven. The Day following chanced to be St. *Joſeph*'s Feaſt, as St. *Anſelm*'s was the Day before, ſo his Statue was ſet under a Canopy without the Weſt-door, whither moſt of the City came, and ſaid their Prayers, kiſſed his Foot, and made their Oblations. He held in his Hand a pair of Compaſſes, as a Mark of his Occupation.

The Church of St. *Andrea* is much larger than the *Domo*, but not ſo neat. In it, near the H. Altar, is preſerved ſome of the Blood of our Lord; the Repoſitory railed round, and on a Black Marble Stone, under which it lies, is this Inſcription.

*Procumbe, Viator, hîc*
*Pretium tuæ Redemptionis*
*Adora.*

Hence

Hence the Dukes make Knights of the Blood.

Under the Choire are two or three little Chapels, and at one of the Side-Altars of this Church is a Crucifixion well wrought by *Julio Romano.*

In the Church of the *Dominicans* is the *Madona*'s Chapel, all of Marble, rare Workmanſhip, with an excellent Altar-piece, in Memory of her.

The Great Palace of the Duke of *Mantua*, or *Calorte*, is very ſpacious. I ſaw only the Duke's own Apartments within, he being then at *Venice*, which is reckoned about a third part of the Palace; the other two belong to the Dutcheſs, his Conſort, and his Mother, who were both in them. His conſiſted of variety of Chambers and Anti-Chambers, beſides ſeveral handſom Galleries; in one whereof, are the Pictures of the Dukes of this Family, (his Predeceſſors,) and a Piece of Q. *Mary* of *England*, by *Vandike.*

*Vandike.* A Baſilisk, and *Virgil* (the Glory of *Mantua*) his Head in Marble, and *Mezzo relievo.* In another Gallery of Rarities, are Teeth, Muſhrooms, a piece of a *Bolognia* Sauſage, Sponges, and many other Things petrefied; ſome black Coral, a *Bos marinus*, a *Remora*, vaſt Bones of a Giant, an *Italian* Padlock, and Organ-Pipes of Alabaſter, of a very Muſical Tone. The Organ was broke by the *Germans* about fifty years ſince, when they took *Mantua*, and ranſack'd this Palace. In another Room are many Earthen Diſhes, and fine Jars, ſo well painted by *Raphael Urbin*, that they are invaluable. Here are three large Courts, beſides ſeveral leſſer. The Library has no great plenty of Books; out of it are Balconies, looking into a Court where they bait Bulls and wild Beaſts for Diverſion; and other Galleries go round the ſame. The Stables of the Duke are to be taken notice of, becauſe of their

Architecture; but more, for the great number of fine Horſes in them. In one are 66 Horſes for the Campagne and Menage; in another, 100 of the like; in a third, 120 Mules and Horſes for the Coach; among which, were a Set of 8, the leaſt I ever ſaw, little higher than good *Engliſh* Maſtives; in the fourth, 150 young Horſes training up, ſome for the Coach, others for the Saddle.

The Duke has another Palace a little out of the City, called, *Palazzo di T.* conſiſting of one handſome uniform Court, Buildings low, the Ground-rooms for reception, and thoſe above, fit for none but Servants. The whole Palace is much out of Repair, this Duke rarely coming to it. The Gardener ſhewed me the Rooms, ſome whereof were well painted by *Julio Romano*, eſpecially that, containing the Hiſtory of the Giants making War with *Jupiter*. The Garden behind the Palace, is capable of being

ing made very fine, and the whole ſtands ſweetly, with pleaſant Avenues every way through Rows of Trees.

The City of *Mantua* is large, and has many handſome broad Streets, well built, and ſeveral Piazza's with Marble Pillars round. The Buildings are moſt arched, and paved under the Arches either with Brick or broad Stone, which is very convenient for walking. Here live many Perſons of Honour in Noble Palaces. I was ſurprized to ſee forty Coaches ſtanding before the *Domo*, till I was told there were ſix hundred kept in *Mantua*. The Duke's Guards are reckoned five hundred Men, mix'd of *Italians*, *Germans*, and *Swiſſers*. His Dominions are about fifty Miles long, and thirty broad.

Croſſing the *Po* at eight Miles diſtance from *Mantua*, I went to *Luſara*, a Village, where formerly ſtood a ſtrong Caſtle; it is ſubject to the Dukedom of *Guaſtalla*. Luſara.

Guaſtalla. *Guaſtalla* is the Capital City of this Dukedom, well walled; and therein I ſaw, The *Domo*, a neat little Church. In a Side-Chapel is the laſt Supper, well wrought by a *Bologneſe*, and an H. Sepulchre, with the Figures of the Virgin *Mary*, *Mary Magdalen*, and *Martha*, lamenting over the Body; the Performance is but indifferent; but a great deal of Devotion is paid here.

Near the *Domo* is the Palace of the Prince; but I ſaw this City only *in tranſitu*, and was ſo early in the Morning at the Palace, that I could not ſee the Apartments, only the great Hall, and a Chamber of Audience; but was told, the reſt were furniſhed with rich Hangings, choice Pictures, and rare Statues, and from thoſe on the Stair-Caſe (too good to be ſo expoſed) it ſeemed credible.

The *Piazza* before the Palace, is graceful, and uniform with Arches, in the middle is erected a good

Statue

Statue in Braſs, of the late Duke's Grandfather.

This Dukedom now belongs to the Duke of *Mantua*, in Right of his Dutcheſs, a Co-heir of the late Duke, who left only two Daughters; the Elder he married, and the younger, a *Neapolitan*, whom they call the Prince of *Guaſtalla*: She and her Husband inhabit part of this Palace, by the permiſſion of the Duke of *Mantua*, for whom and his Dutcheſs the Remainder is reſerved.

The Dominions of this Dukedom are reputed eight Miles long, and five broad. The greateſt part of the Revenue ariſes from the Toll Boats pay for paſſing the River *Po*, which runs by this City.

A Mile from *Guaſtalla*, I entred on the *Modeneſe* Dominions, where is an handſome Summer-Palace of that Duke, with a Noble Piazza of good Buildings before it.

Thence, to *Bercello*, a Fortified City, belonging alſo to *Modena*. I Bercello.

travelled for 11 Miles together through a Skirt or Corner of this Prince's Countrey, and came not to the Duke of *Parma*'s till within ſix Miles of that City.

Parma. *Parma* takes its Name from the River *Parma*, that runs through it; 'tis long, but not broad. The *Strada di Sancto Michaele*, or Street of St. *Michael*, is above a Mile in length, with fair Buildings on both ſides. This City is eſteemed more populous than *Mantua*, and thought to contain 60000 Souls; but it is not ſo full of Nobility as that, nor conſequently of Palaces, nor has ſo good Trade, the chief Trade of each lying in Silk. The Countrey about, is extreamly rich and pleaſant to behold. Here I ſaw many fine Churches; particularly, the *Domo*, a ſtately Fabrick; within is a Noble Aſcent by 17 Steps to the High Altar. The *Cupola* is painted by *Corregio*, and eſteemed one of the greateſt Works in the World. It is the laſt Judgment; where

where is a She-Angel, which has given ſome offence; and the Biſhop and Canons once reſolved to caſt a Sheet over it; but they were afraid leſt it ſhould injure the Painting, and therefore forbore. The Church of St. *John* of the *Benedictines*, has many good Pictures in it, and a *Cupola*, the laſt Work of the ſame Hand. The Convent of the *Benedictines*, adjoyning, has 70 Fathers in it, and 26 Brothers, and may be reckoned among the Nobleſt in *Italy*. A *Scotch* Father, *John Alexander*, of the Earl of *Sterlin*'s family, took me into the Cellar, very large, and full of good Wine, holding, according to his reckoning, 1500 Hogſheads, which he aſſured me they filled twice a Year. The Church of the *Annunciata* is yet imperfect, but will be glorious when finiſhed.

The Palace where the Duke generally lives, is not ſhewn to Strangers; his Pictures, and beſt Furniture being at another, out of the

City. While I was here, I ſaw the Duke go abroad to Church; he had an handſome number of Guards attending him, and ſeven Coaches. He is a Man bulky, and above 60 years old. His Dominions are about 70 Miles long, and 48 broad. He pays an yearly Tribute to the Pope of 10000 Crowns, and when his Holineſs has Wars, he claims to be his General, and therefore has the Title of *Defenſore della Chieſa*, Defender of the Church. His Guards are 200, all *Germans*, and their Muskets with double Barrels. Near to this Palace, he is building another, which, when finiſhed, this will be pulled down. In his Stables are many good Horſes, about 364, for Coach and Saddle. He has nine Coaches, extraordinary rich; they are large, and booted; one is in a manner covered with beaten Silver, with Seats and Curtains embroidered. Another, of Crimſon-Velvet, and at top all Looking-Glaſs, ſo well gilt and embroidered

broidered, that it coſt 1000 Ducats more than the former. The others are all of Velvet, embroidered too, excepting one of Leather, with the Emboſſements well gilt. They have all great Velvet Cloths hanging on each ſide, embroidered, & with deep Fringes of Gold and Silver. In a Chamber near, are kept Harneſſes, and Bridles, and Horſe-Cloths agreeable to theſe Coaches, and Saddles, extreamly rich, both for Men and Women. There was blue Velvet to cover a Saddle not made up, embroidered with a great number of true Pearls work'd into it. In this Room were the Skins of two Horſes of the Duke, on Wood, with Manes of a vaſt Length, the one five, and the other ſeven Yards long.

The great Theatre within the Palace, will commodiouſly contain 12000 Spectators, and ſo contrived for Hearing, that a low Voice is heard from the remoteſt part of the Stage, even among the Scenes

Scenes to the farther part of the Theatre. Here they exhibit *Opera's*; but I was told it is ſo chargeable getting the Scenes in order, and other Requiſites, that it is ſeldom uſed, unleſs at the Marriage of the Prince, or on ſome ſolemn occaſion.

In the Duke's Summer-Palace, a little without the City, commonly called *Caſino*, (the little Houſe) or *Jardino* (the Garden) are kept his beſt Pictures, where are many rare Pieces of the beſt Maſters; ſuch as *Michael Angelo*, *Raphael Urbin*, *Carrachio*, *Corregio*, *Julio Romano*; but above the reſt, *Venus* and *Cupid*, by *Titian*, eſteemed by Painters one of the greateſt Pieces of Art in the World. The Halls and Grotto's are well painted, and Gardens with the Fountains exceeding pleaſant. The Avenues ſtately, and Proſpect very delightful. Not far from this Palace are the wild Beaſts kept; Several Bears, a Lion, a Tiger, and a *Vitello Marino*; it feeds on all ſort of Food, reſembles a Stagg, but ſomething lower,

the Tail longer, and Horns ſtand ſtraight up, ſhort and wreathed.

The Colledge called *Collegio de Nobili di Parma*, promiſes little without, being built at ſeveral times, and without Uniformity; but performs much within. For here are a great many convenient Accommodations for the Scholars and Fathers, (who are *Jeſuites*,) beſides the publick Rooms. Below Stairs is the Refectory, where they all eat; the Infirmary, or Chambers where the Sick are lodged, and the Chapel for them to hear and ſee Maſs ſaid, out of their Beds; and *Spiceria*, where all neceſſary Drugs and other Preparations for the ſick, are kept; the Refectory for thoſe Strangers to eat in, that come hither, and are related to any of the Scholars, and the Chambers by it, for their Lodging, with the ſeveral Apartments for their Servants. Above the Fathers and Scholars lodge, there is alſo a neat Chapel, curiouſly painted, and the Schools

Schools for *Grammar*, *Humanity*, *Rhetorick*, and *Philoſophy*, in which, I could not but take notice of their ways of encouraging the Youth to Learning (much to be preferr'd to our whipping it into them) by little Chaplets, or Crowns of Laurel, hanging up their Exerciſes publickly in the Schools, when they are good, carrying Triumphs before them, having diſtinct Places for the *Victores* and *Victi*, *Veterani*, and the like. Hard by is the Menage where they ride, the Theatres for *Opera's*, either publick or private, and a large School, curiouſly painted, where they ſpeak Verſes, declaim, and diſpute before the Duke and a multitude of Company at ſome certain Times of the Year. During the *Carnaval*, they have many *Opera's*, and to them reſort a great number of People.

This Colledge is in all its Circumſtances very conſiderable; it owes its Being to the ſole Care and Encouragement of the Duke, who

is

is a moſt benign Prince, a great Lover and Favourer of Learning and the Liberal Arts. No one can be admitted into it without his Leave; which he never denies to any that are capable of the Croſs of *Malta*; but will not ſuffer any beſides ſuch as are well-born to come in. They are generally received young, which is deſired by the Fathers, that ſo they may have the training them up, and make the firſt Impreſſions, while they are *udum & molle lutum.* Here they be inſtructed in *Grammar*, *Humanity*, *Rhetorick*, *Philoſophy*, *Mathematicks*, *Geography*, *Theology*, and *Law*, and the Duke furniſhes them with Horſes out of his own Stable to ride. They have alſo Maſters that teach to write, caſt Account, Muſick, Singing, Dancing, as well after the *French*, as *Italian* Mode, to exerciſe their Arms, Vault, Fortification, Perſpective, and Painting. They have one Month in the Year Vacation; but

but it being wiſely foreſeen, that Youth going home to their Parents, do for the moſt part return leſs enclined to their Studies, and the Yoke of Obedience becomes more inſupportable, there is provided for them a Place on purpoſe ſome Miles from the City, well ſeated, and in a good healthy Air, to which they are carri'd in the Duke's Coaches, and thoſe of the Nobility, at the latter end of *Auguſt*, and ſtay all *September*; where they are accommodated with Dogs, Nets, and other Requiſites for the Sport of the *Campagnia*; with which they alſo intermix at the ſame time ſomething of their Scholaſtick Exerciſes, but ſo, as they are rather Diverſions to them, than Study, making ingenious Compoſitions, *pro re natâ*, on the caſual Occurrences, which ſerve for Recreation, and exerciſe of their Wits, as the other their Bodies. At preſent here are more than 330 Scholars, that come out of divers Coun-

Countreys, and many of the *German* Nobility. The Fathers are fourteen.

From the Dominions of *Parma* the *Parmeſan*-Cheeſe takes its Name; it is very fat, and has this Property, that it never rots.

From *Parma* I went to *Reggio*, the Second City in the Dutchy of *Modena*; it has a Brick-Wall round it, and a conſiderable quantity of Building arched, but ſeems thinly Peopled. The *Domo* is a large Church, and they told me, was adorned with good Pictures, till the Duke ſent for them to place in his own Gallery; they have one ſtill, that is choice, of *Hannibal Carrache*, of St. *Catharine*. The Fathers of the Church, when they knew me to be an *Engliſhman*, were very courteous, in ſhewing me their *Sacriſty* and Plate, which is of very conſiderable value. The Church of the *Madona* is more beautiful, at leaſt more gaudy than this; it is later built, with an high *Cupola*, and

Reggio.

and abounds with Gildings and Paintings, ſuch as they are.

When I had taken a curſory view of this City, I went on for *Modena*; where, at the Gates I received an unexpected Compliment from the Guards; who enquiring my Name and Countrey, when I told them I was *Engliſh*, gave me leave to take my Arms into the City with me. Here I ſaw divers Churches; the *Domo* is ancient, and dark, and in the reſt little obſervable, either for Architecture or Painting; the beſt are the *Jeſuites*, *Theatins*, St. *Pietro*, and St. *Auguſtin*, the largeſt in the City, built by the late Dutcheſs of *Modena*, from the ground, and finiſhed in eight Months. 'Twas my Fortune, beſides ſeeing the Duke in his Palace, to ſee him go publickly to Church, when he was attended by Two of his Coaches, and of Guards (Musketeers and Pikemen) and Staffiers (that walk'd bare,) about forty. I got up into the

Modena.

H. *Campanile*, for a Proſpect of the City and Countrey about; it is not large, the Buildings arched, and indifferently good, the Countrey well wooded, and extreamly rich.

This Duke has pulled down the old Palace, and is erecting a new one in its ſtead; it is ſcarce half done, but will be very great when finiſhed. I ſaw therein divers little Rooms, neat, and nobly furniſhed, with a choice collection of Pictures, by the beſt hands; as, *Titian*, *Corregio*, *Carrache*, *Guido Rheni*, *Paolo Veroneſe*, &c. There is a Lodging-Chamber hung round with Pictures of the Family, and under them Looking-glaſſes, like Panes of Wainſcot. This Gallery of Pictures is eſteemed the firſt in *Italy* for Quality; but for Quantity, the Duke of *Parma*'s exceeds. I was ſhewn the ſeveral Apartments where the E. of *Peterborough* lodged when he was ſent for the Princeſs of *Modena*, afterwards Dutcheſs

of *York*, and ſince Queen of *England*; where the E. of *Caſtlemaine* lay as he went to *Rome* on his great Embaſſie, and thoſe of the Lord *Spencer*, when he came hither on his Embaſſie of Condolance, upon the Death of the late Dutcheſs. In the Duke's *Scuderia*, or Stables, are 200 fine Horſes, ſome trained up to the Saddle, and others the Coach. The new Stables will be very ſtately; they are but half finiſhed; the Roof is high arched, and on each ſide of a broad Walk ſtand 50 Horſes. Behind the Palace is a Nunnery raiſed, and endowed by the late Dutcheſs of *Modena*. This City contains 'tis believed, 30000 Souls, whereof 3000 are *Jews*; but for want of Trade, all miſerably poor.

Fort-Urban. Paſſing the River beyond *Modena*, I came ſoon to *Fort-Urban*, ſo called, becauſe built by *Urban* 8. and the Frontier-Fortreſs of the Pope's Dominions, and ſo to *Bologna*, the ſecond City under his Holineſs. In

In *Bolognia* are many things obſervable: To begin with the Churches: *San Petronio*, ſtill unfiniſhed. By the South-door, are three Ladies in *Mezzo relievo*, that founded it, and endowed it with Canons Regular. The *Dominican's* Church with the large Cloiſter. The Library is a fair Room, but few Books in it. The Cellar not ſo great as that of St. *John's* in *Parma*; in one part is kept the Wine the Fathers ſell to the Townſmen, which has a mixture of Water in it; but that for their own drinking, is in a diſtinct place, and without any Water. In the ſecond Court of the Convent is a miraculous Well that was often dry, till St. *Dominic* gave it his Bleſſing, and ſince that, in the greateſt Drought never wants Water. The *Franciſcan's* Convent has a Noble Frontſpiece, with fine Pillars towards the Street. At the Entrance, on a black Marble-Stone infixed in the Wall, is this Inſcription. Bolognia.

*Sepulchrum Accurſii*
*Gloſſatoris Legum.*

The Cloiſter is very large; for it generally contains 150 Fathers, beſides Brothers to ſerve them. Near to it is the Hoſpital, called *Hoſpitale Peregrinorum*, and belonging to the Convent, where is Conveniency for 70 Pilgrims together. All that come are entertained; and this being the great Road both to *Loretto* and *Rome*, it rarely wants Gueſts.

*La Carita* is a pretty neat Church, and the Monaſtery has 30 *Franciſcan* Fathers.

The Monaſtery of the *Servites* has a fair Cloiſter with fifty Fathers.

The Monaſtery of the *Auguſtins* is well built, and contains ſixty Fathers.

The Monaſtery of the *Carmelites* would be very conſiderable in any other City than *Bologna*, where

where the number of greater eclipſe it.

St. *Proculus* is a neat Cloiſter of 30 *Benedictines.* Here is the Statue of *Gratian*, once a Monk of this Houſe, in the fartheſt Court, who writ the *Decretals.*

The Church of St. *Giovanni in Monte*, belongs to St. *John Lateran* in *Rome*; adjoyning to it is a fair Cloiſter of Canons Regular.

The Churches of the *Theatins*, and *Madona di Galiera*, with Fathers of the Order of St. *Filippo Neri*, have not been long built.

St. *Michaele in Boſco*, ſeated on an Hill out of the City-Gates, has a little Chapel richly adorned. And in the Convent in the firſt Cloiſter, is excellent Painting in *Freſco*, by *Guido Rheni*, and other Maſters. The Dormitory is very Noble, and ſeemed larger, as well as more beautiful, than that of the *Dominicans*, though there is much leſs number of Fathers, who have great Accommodations; they are thirty,

and the Lay-Brothers twenty. The Library is well filled with Books, and curious Paintings in *Freſco*, and at the farther end is a Room full of Mathematical Inſtruments. This Convent is of the Order of the *White Benedictines* or *Olivetans*; their Gardens are ſituate on the ſide of an Hill, upon a Declivity from their Houſe. Hence is an admirable Proſpect, reaching a great way on one ſide into the Plain of *Lombardy*; but on the other, is choak'd up with the *Apennine* Mountains, that obſtruct it. In a clear Day one may not only ſee *Bologna* diſtinctly below, but *Modena*, and almoſt to *Mantua*, and other diſtant Places, and a vaſt number of *Villa's*, ſome near the City, but others many Miles remote.

In the Nunnery of *Corpo di Chriſto*, is kept the ſo much celebrated *Catharina di Bologna*, ſitting in a Chair, dreſſed in her Nun's Habit; ſhe has a Glory over her

her Head, Rules in one Hand, and Crucifix in the other. Her Face and Hands look black.

In St. *Paul's* Church is an Altar-piece of Marble, curiously wrought. The Fathers are *Theatins*.

St. *Salvatore* is a large handsom Church, the Convent for *Canons Regulars*, is stately. They have three Courts, the two inner spacious, with two Rows of Pillars in each.

The *Charter-house*, or *Carthusian* Monastery is a little Mile from *Bolognia*; there is a very neat Chapel, with a large Monastery for 48 Fathers. One of them courteously shewed me all the Convent, Chapel, Sacristy, with their rich Vestments and Plate, his own Apartment, where was a pretty Garden, two Chambers, one for Lodging, the other, Studying and Eating in, and a little Oratory for his private Devotions, the *Foresteria*, or Apartments for Strangers, their Gardens, that abound with Herbs and

Fruits, their *Peſceria*, or Fiſh-ponds, full of the beſt Fiſh, and the Offices belonging to the Houſe.

The *Capuchin's* Convent is on a Hill ſomewhat higher than the *Olivetan's*, and near it; on the High Altar is a Crucifixion, by *Guido Rheni*, the beſt Picture he ever made.

In the Nunnery of the *Monache Convertite*, or converted Ladies, are generally 80 Nuns, that have renounced, and retired from the Pleaſures of the World, to ſpend the remainder of their Lives in Penitence.

The School of the Fraternity of St. *Joſeph* is admirably painted by *Carrache*.

Amongſt other Buildings dedicated to Charity, are the Colledges of Cardinal *Albernozzo* and *Montalte*; the former is for the *Spaniards* his Countrey-men. Here they ſell Wine, not only in wholeſale, but retail, and have good Cuſtom; for they paying no *Datii*

(or

(or Cuſtom) can afford it cheaper than others. The latter Colledge was founded by Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, for the Benefit of his native Countrey, the Province of *Marca*, and is dedicated to St. *Anthony*.

I was in this City upon the Feaſt of the *Annunciation*, which was obſerved as a very great Holy-day; all the Altars of the Lady in the Churches were richly adorned, and thoſe Churches dedicated to the *Madona*, dreſſed in a very particular manner both within, and about the doors. Nay, the *Madona's*, at the corners of Streets, and on the Walls, were bedeck'd with Ribonds, Flowers, and other Ornaments, and had many Lights burning before them, and a more than orinary Devotion was paid to them.

After the Churches, I ſaw the following Palaces. That of the Pope's Legat, ſtands in the great *Piazza*, near St. *Petronio*; it is a large Pile of Build-

Building; in the middle part lives the Senator, that is Governor of *Bolognia.* He is elected every two Months, and during his continuing in the Office, he resides in the Palace, at the expence of the City, that keeps his Table, and has eight Gentlemen to wait upon him; he is chose out of the 24 Senators. Here also are the Publick Notaries, with the other Officers of the City, and the Courts of Justice. In the upper Apartments keeps the Cardinal Legate; he has 100 *Swissers* for his Guards, besides 60 Foot. In this Palace is the Cabinet and Study of *Aldrovandus*, a *Bolognese* Doctor of Physick. The first Room is a large Repository, & over the Door is writ in Capital Letters κειμηλιαρκεῖον, a Collection of 712 Natural Rarities in little Glass-Bottles, with their Names. Here is also the Picture of a strange hairy Boy, and near it, of a Man and Woman, thus under-written, *Huomo tutto peloso suo Padre, &*

*Donna*

*Donna barbata ſua Madre.* An hairy Man his Father, and a Woman with a Beard, his Mother. In the Room were, beſides ſeveral curious Shells found on the Sea-coaſts, and other marine Rarities, ſuch as, unuſual Fiſhes dried, Black Coral, *&c.* Stones, and pieces of Rocks diverſly Veined, *Urna antica de Toſcani per li Sacrificii*, an ancient Urn of the *Toſcanes* for Sacrifice, ſeveral Sepulchral Urns, a Sepulchral Lamp, two Crocodiles of the River *Nilus*, a Cameleon, *Draco in Bonon. Agro captus*, *Anno* 1582. *temp. Creationis* Gregorii 13. Inſects that are worſhipped by the *Indians*, a Stagg's Skin upon a Body of Wood, very large, and as high as I could lay my Hand over, a Dog-Fiſh, and ſeveral Petrefications. From hence I went up four or five ſteps into another Room, where is *Aldrovandus*'s Study of Books; in that, and another joyning, and beyond, are his Manuſcripts, where are two or three hundred

hundred large Books (ſome *Folio's*, others *Quarto's*) all writ with his own hand; out of which he extracted the Quinteſſence for the great Volumes of his Natural Hiſtory. With theſe are all the Stamps for the ſame Works, cut in Wood. In another Room are more Curioſities, ſome natural, others artificial. Of the firſt ſort, are the Stones; of the ſecond, earthen Veſſels made by the *Indians* of *Porcellane*, &c. and among theſe, an *Engliſh* Sky-coloured Mugg with a Pewter Cover to it, and a dun Bottle with Arms on it, and the Potter's Name circumſcribed; a compleat Collection of ancient Medals, two *Italian* Padlocks, one lined with Velvet, and indented both behind and before, the other neither, and very wide behind. He that ſhewed them me, as alſo my Antiquary, would not allow that they were ordinarily uſed.

Before this Palace, and in the middle of the *Piazza*, is a fair Statue

tue of *Neptune*, with a Trident in his Hand.

The Palace of *Campeggi*, is a noble great Building, and has an excellent Hall; the other Rooms are ordinary, and not furniſhed; in this the Pope, the Emperor *Charles* the 5th. and Electoral Princes of *Germany* reſolved on the Council of *Trent*, as by the Inſcription over the Door in the great Hall in Capital Letters, it appeareth.

*Concilii Tridentini* Paulo iij. *Pont. Max.* Bononiam *Anno* 1547. *tranſlato*, *Patres ac Theologi*, *præſentibus Legatis* Jo. Maria de Monte, & Marcello Cervino, *Cardinalibus*, *in hac Aula per Annum & amplius convenerunt*, *ac Concilii negotia pertractarunt*.

That Door out of which came the Pope and the Emperor after they had determined to call the Council, was (as they ſay) immediately

diately ſhut up, and no one ſince has ever paſſed through it; to the middle of the Door it is made up with Bricks.

The Palace of the Counts of *Caprara*, belongs to Three Brothers; Two of them in the Service of the Emperor in *Germany*. Here I was ſhewed an Unicorn's Horn, and a choice Gallery of Pictures; ſome by *Titian*, others *Guido Rheni*, &c. and ſeveral Sculptures curiouſly wrought. In the next Room is more valuable Furniture; the Spoils of the *Turks*, taken by General *Caprara* in *Hungary*, a large weighty Standiſh of Silver, well gilt, with the Princeſs of *Ragotzi's* Arms, found in *Teckly's* Tent, with many Plates of the ſame Metal, and in the like manner, ſixteen of the *Janizaries* Muskets, heavy, and carry much Powder and Ball, the *Turks* Bows and Arrows, many of their Scymitars, the Scabbards tipt with Silver and Gold, Hilts Agate, Blades thin and light, an Horſe's Tail,

Tail, the *Turk*'s Signal, Shields inlaid with Gold, rich Saddles and Bridles of Crimſon-Velvet embroidered, and precious Stones work'd into them, Battle-Axes, Piſtols and Muskets of their Officers, and much more of the like Trophies.

The Palace of the Count *Ranuccio*, is one of the greateſt in *Bolognia*, Rooms ſtately, and ſome of them filled with excellent Pictures, and Paintings on the Cielings.

In the Palace of Count *Pepoli*, the Hall is painted by *Canuti*, an eminent *Bologneſe*.

In the Palace of *Mandini*, in his Oratory is our Saviour on the Croſs in Copper, much eſteemed for the curious Work.

The Palace of the *Marcheſe di Tenara*, has ſeveral good Pictures of *Guido Rheni* and *Guarchini*.

In the Palace of the *Conte Favi*, is rarely painted the whole Hiſtory of *Æneas*, out of *Virgil*, in *Freſco*; it is like a continued Cornice that goes

goes round the Rooms; the Painting is old, but much esteemed.

I cannot but mention in the next place, the Silk-Mills, that are turned about by Water, and will twist each thirty pounds of Silk in a day; 'tis a new Invention, and lessens the number of Silk-workers.

The University of *Bolognia* has been so famous, that I could not forbear visiting the great Schools; where, at the entrance in the *Portico*, I read an Inscription to the Memory of the Famous *Taliacotius*; of whom *Hudibras* wittily says,

*So Learned* Taliacotius *from*
*The brawny part of Porter's Bum*
*Cut supplemental Noses, which*
*Would last as long as Parent's Breech;*
*But when the Date of Nock was out,*
*Off dropp'd the sympathetick Snout.*

Here is an handsom regular Court, with a neat pretty Chapel well

well painted, two Rows of Pillars round the Building, one above the other, and proper Schools for Arts, Law, and Phyſick, beſides a good Anatomy-School. The Walls in the Schools, and elſewhere in the Colledge, are full of the Arms of thoſe that have been Students. The Univerſity, I was told by a Student of it, did not flouriſh at preſent ſo much as it has done; that there are not above three hundred Scholars; which he imputed to the reſtraint has been of ate laid upon them, the Cardinal-Legate having taken away that liberty which was indulged, of wearing Arms, Differences and Quarrels ſometimes ariſing betwixt them and the Gentlemen of *Bologna*, which occaſioned many that would otherwiſe have come hither to ſtudy, to go to *Parma*, *Padua*, and elſewhere. He alſo told me, there never was any good Agreement betwixt the *Legate* and *Signori* of *Bologna*, the one encroaching on the other, and

often enterfering; the *Signori* looking on themſelves, though ſubject to the Pope, yet becauſe of their reſerved Priviledges, to be in many things exempt from the Legantine Jurisdiction.

This City lies at the End of *Lombardy*, and Bottom of the *Apennines*, the ſecond Town of the Pope's Dominions, and is moſt faithfully devoted to the Intereſt of the Church; 'tis long two miles, and one and an half broad. It is built much on Arches, and very populous, inſomuch that 'tis ſaid there are 100000 Souls in it, and that 30000 are conſtantly employ'd on the Silk Manufacture, notwithſtanding the Silk-Mills.

Leaving *Bologna*, to go to *Rome* by the way of *Loretto*, the firſt City I came to, was *Imola*, where there was nothing more remarkable, than an excellent Picture in the *Dominican's* Church, of St. *Oſora*, by *L. Carrachio.*

Imola.

*Faenza*

*Faenza* is ſuch another little City. Here the *Domo* is an handſom great Church. About half a Mile from the City is a Convent of *Capuchins*, and in their Chapel a moſt rare Piece by *Guido Rheni*, of the Bleſſed Virgin, with our Saviour in her Arms, and St. *Catharine* worſhipping him. Theſe two Cities are under the Government of the Cardinal Legate of *Bolognia*, and in each a Palace for him. Faenza.

*Ceſena* is a City in the *Romagna*, at ſome diſtance from which, on a high Mountain, is a great Place of Devotion, call'd *Sancta Maria de Monte*, where it is pretended many Miracles are wrought. Ceſena.

*Savignano* is a little walled Village, where has been a ſtrong Caſtle. Savignano.

*Rimini* is a ſmall City, which I ſaw only *in tranſitu*; but was told it was remarkable only for one of the General Councils held here. About ſixteen years ſince there happened ſo great an Earthquake in Rimini.

this City, that it threw down the Walls, Palace, and *Domo*, with many Dwelling-Houſes, that have been ſince re-built.

Catholica. *Catholica* is a little Village ſome Miles farther, has few Houſes, and People miſerably poor. On a Marble-Stone infixed in the Wall of the Chapel is this Inſcription, giving a particular Account of the Original of its Name.

*Anno Reparatæ Salutis* 309. Liberio *Pont. Max.* Conſtantio *Imp. Cum Hæreticorum fraudibus ingemiſcens orbis Terrarum Se Arrianum eſſe miratus eſt, Ex quadringentis Epiſcopis ad Synodum Ariminenſem convocatis Perpauci Orthodoxi in hunc locum ventitantes, Ut ſeorſim ab Arrianis ſacra facerent Et Catholicâ Communione Catholicos impeſtirent, Occaſionem præbuêrunt ut vicus ipſe* Catholica *nuncuparetur, Cujus Nominis rationem, & totius rei geſtæ Memoriam* Cæſar *Cardinalis* Baronius *Annalibus Eccleſiaſticis inſeruit.* Bernar-

Bernardinus *Cardinalis Spada,*
*Ad Peregrinantium Pietatem eruendam,*
*Amoremq; ſuum erga patriam Provinciam teſtandum,*
*Hoc poſito Marmore, indicavit*
*Anno Domini* 1637.

It is ſituate near the Sea-ſide, as is *Peſaro*, which is a pretty little City, where are ſeveral good Churches and Palaces. The *Piazza* is neat and beautiful, having much good Building in it; in the middle is a fine Fountain, that by many Spouts always caſts Water. Near to it is a Statue in white Marble, of Pope *Urban* the 8th. ſitting in his *Pontificalibus*, and giving his Paternal Benediction. It is well wrought. This City is governed by a Cardinal-Legate, and in his abſence by a Monſeignor Vice-Legate. Hither come up many Barks with Merchandizes from *Venice*, and other Parts, by a little River, or cut Canal. Peſaro.

Senigallia. *Senigallia* is a walled City, with ſome few Guns on the Baſtions; it is but ſmall; though it has a Port and Mole into the Sea, yet the Mouth is ſo narrow, that only Barks can come into it, and Ships ride at Anchor five Miles from it.

Ancona. *Ancona* is an handſom City, and one of the beſt Ports the Pope has on the *Adriacick* Sea.

Loretto. Thence I went to *Loretto*, a City near the Sea, and ſeated on an Hill, compaſſed about with a good ſtrong Wall, and provided with ſome Arms for Defence againſt Enemies either by Sea or Land. The Inhabitants are miſerably poor, notwithſtanding the conſtant great Reſort of Strangers, a good part of whom are only Pilgrims, who are entertained for three days *gratis* at the Hoſpital, and afterwards as many more (if they ſtay ſo long) by the Church. The chiefeſt Trade ſeems to be of Chaplets of Beads and Medals; moſt of the Shops in the great Street, are only for ſuch

ſuch ſort of Commodities, and into them Strangers are importunately invited. Before the *Domo* is an handſome ſpacious *Piazza*, the Buildings about it not finiſhed, but well deſigned. In them live the Governor and Monſeignors, the Biſhop, 21 Canons, 20 Jeſuits, who are the Penitentiaries, 78 Chaplains that are daily employed in ſaying Maſſes that have been given to be ſaid in the Holy Houſe, and divers Officers belonging to it. In the midſt of the *Piazza* is a curious Fountain with ſeveral fine Jettoes, caſting out Water continually; and betwixt it and the *Domo*, an excellent Statue in Braſs of *Sixtus Quintus* ſitting *in Pontificalibus*, in the poſture of giving his Bleſſing. At the entrance into the Church, over the Weſt-door, is this Inſcription in Gold-Letters, on a black Marble-Stone,

*Deiparæ Domus*
*in quâ*
*Verbum Caro factum eſt.*

The *Domo* is graceful, and in it, under the great *Cupola* is the *Santa Caſa*, or Holy Houſe, caſed with Marble, on which, in *Baſs Relief* are repreſented the Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. Within, the Houſe ſeemed of Brick; but upon more particular examination, I found it of little Stones in the form of Brick, cemented together, and ſome of a more irregular Figure. The Window through which the Angel *Gabriel* came with the *Annunciation*, looks on the High Altar of the Church, the Tabernacle being placed againſt it; and it is caſed about with Silver. There are now 3 Doors into this Holy Houſe, made for the conveniency of devout Perſons, and for the Prieſt's better coming to the Lamps behind the Altar. The Holy Houſe is of an oblong Form; in it are conſtantly burning above 20 Lamps in great Veſſels of Gold or Silver, beſides ſeveral Wax-Tapers. To the Wall are fixed many large

eces

Pieces of Silver finely wrought, that have been Preſents to the *Madona.* On the North-ſide, in a Cup-board of Silver, are kept the Diſhes that were found in this Holy Houſe, when brought hither by the Angels; among them, is one, that ſeems to have been more uſed than the others; and therefore they ſay, our Lord, the Bleſſed Virgin, and St. *Joſeph* uſed to eat together in it; 'tis now covered on the outſide with Silver, with this, From the ſame Repoſitory. They alſo ſhew a piece of Wood with Stars painted on it, which they ſay, was part of the Covering of the Holy Houſe (ſince taken down) on both which (as well as the Walls of this Houſe) all Perſons rub their Beads and Medals. The Roof was taken down ſome years ſince by the Order of the Pope, as conceiving it not able to bear the weight of thoſe many maſſive Lamps that were given to burn always in this Houſe. Behind

hind the Altar (which is of Silver, as are the Grates about it, and the little Doors that there open) is the Image of the Virgin, in Cedar, with her Son in her Arms, wrought by S. *Luke*; their Faces look extreamly black, occaſioned by the Age of the Wood, & the conſtant burning of ſo many Lights, which even tarniſh the Silver. Theſe Images are dreſs'd in rich Veſtments of embroidered Silk, and when I ſaw them, had 20000 Pearls work'd in, and ſet down before with 3000 Diamonds in ſix Rows. On their Heads are two rich Royal Crowns beſet with Diamonds. Near the *Madona*, are two Angels; that on the right hand, is all of pure Gold, on a Pedeſtal of Silver, with an Heart alſo of Gold in its Hand, cloſe ſet with Pearls and Diamonds; the great Diamond in the middle, weighs 42 grains, and if it had not a little Flaw in it, that alone were worth 40000 Crowns. On the Top of the Heart is a Lamp of Gold

Gold always to burn; for the Q. of *England*, who gave this Angel, alſo gave 200 Crowns for her Lamp to burn for ever, which is the uſual Sum to found one. The Heart unſcrews in the middle, and was made hollow, hereafter to receive that of the Royal Preſenter. Betwixt the Angel's Legs are the Arms of *England*, and over them a Crown of Gold beſet with Rubies. The Angel in Gold, without the Pedeſtal, weighs twelve Pounds. This Preſent was made at *Rome*, and brought hither by three Prelates, and preſented after a more glorious manner than ever any. It was ſet the 22d. of *Octob.* 1687, in the Morning, in the Hall of the Palace for an hour, that all Perſons, who pleaſed, might ſee it; afterwards was conducted by the Governor, the aforenamed Prelates, the Biſhop, Canons, and others belonging to the Church, aſſiſting in the Solemnity, and carrying it to this Place where it now is, the

great

great Guns diſcharging, and there appearing all poſſible Signs of Rejoycing. It coſt 50000 Crowns. The Virgin ſent the Queen in return, one of her Veſts of Silk handſomly embroidered, not very rich, nor valuable in it ſelf; but coming from thence, and having her Benediction, made it very acceptable. On the left hand, oppoſite to this Angel, is another of Silver, with a Heart of Gold ſtuck with Diamonds, the Gift of the late Dutcheſs of *Modena*, the Queen's Mother. Before theſe Images hang 11 Gold Lamps, the biggeſt of which was given by the Duke of *Modena*, who brought it the laſt year himſelf, as he went to *Rome*; it coſt 10000 Crowns, and he gave 200 to keep it burning for ever. Of Silver, there are above as many more, all Gifts to the Lady. Theſe are the moſt remarkable in the Holy Houſe; to mention the reſt particularly, were difficult, they being hung as thick together as can be, and all

of

of great maſſive Silver. The Chimney of the Holy Houſe is all ſtopt up excepting the lower part, and in it is placed a great Cheſt to receive Alms. The Foundations, which *Laſſels* ſays, were ſhewn him to be ſuch, as if only let down, not built here, are now not to be ſeen; for there is a new Pavement that obſtructs the Sight. *Devotionaries* are conſtantly going round the Holy Houſe on their Knees, which is eſteemed meritorious. But this is a ſmall Extravagance in compariſon of thoſe committed within the Holy Houſe, where they kiſs the Walls, lick the Bricks with their Tongues, rub their Beads againſt them; and having taken the meaſure or compaſs of the Chapel with Thred, afterwards make Girdles thereof, which, they ſay, are efficacious againſt Witchcraft, and all manner of Ills. In the Church are many Confeſſion-Seats for moſt of the Nations of *Europe*, and are diſtinguiſhed by a Writing, thus;

*Pro*

*Pro Natione Italica*, &c. From the Holy Houſe I went to ſee the Treaſury, and by the aſſiſtance of an *Engliſh Jeſuite*, had opportunity to inform my ſelf of many things there, where the great diverſity of choice, precious Preſents conſerved in it, were very ſurprizing. The Cieling is curiouſly painted by *Pomerania*. To begin my ſhort Relation of what I remember to have ſeen, I muſt not omit the Gift of our Queen *Henrietta Maria*, of an Heart in pure Gold, with *Jeſus Maria* in Diamonds. The great piece of a Rock with 150 Emeralds to be ſeen on the outſide, beſides thoſe that may be within, the Gift of *Ph.* IV. of *Spain*. An Altar-cloth with Flowers and Figures made with Pearls and little Diamonds. The Queen of *Sueden*'s Crown and Scepter that ſhe left at her going firſt to *Rome*. And the Pearl of a large ſize, having the Images of the *Madona* and her Son, caſt into the Holy Houſe, as

is

is there affirmed, by an unknown hand; which they reckon the more miraculous, becauſe they ſay Artiſts agree it was not poſſible to be wrought into ſuch a Figure; but muſt needs be natural, becauſe no File or other Inſtrument can touch a Pearl; though with whatſoever confidence this is affirmed, the Ladies Pearl-Neck-laces, where the Pearls are bored before threded, is a clear contradiction thereof. Many more than theſe I ſaw; but being leſs conſiderable, as ſoon forgot. This Treaſure encreaſes daily, and the preſent Riches of it are incredible; for all that are able, beſtow great Preſents upon this Lady of *Loretto*; as, Neck-laces, and Bracelets of Pearls and Diamonds, Hearts of Gold, Medals, &c. Many preſent her with Rings and precious Jewels, as a Token of their eſpouſing her. She hath at this day above fifty Gowns, all of ineſtimable value. The Treaſure is opened twice a day, half an hour

at

at each time for Pilgrims, and other Perſons to behold, not only to excite Piety and Devotion, but the making the like Oblations.

The Palace here was built at firſt for a Defence to the Holy Houſe, and therefore the Walls were made very thick. I was in the *Jeſuites* Colledge and Library, and thence ſaw the Place two miles diſtant where the Angels ſet the Holy Houſe, near the Sea-ſide, when they firſt brought it into *Italy*; the Compaſs of it is ſtill mark'd out by Walls erected there. In part of the Palace is the Armory, where are ſeveral votive Arms of Princes, Generals, *&c.* The Holy Houſe has never bought any; ſo there are none in this Armory, but what have been brought by ſuch, or ſome other Accident. The greateſt number of them were belonging to the *Turks*, who, coming to ſack the Holy Houſe, and carry away the Treaſure, as ſoon as they Landed, ſo diſagreed among themſelves,

ſelves, that ſeveral were killed in the Quarrel; the reſt returned to the Ships, leaving many of their Arms behind, and afterwards five Thouſand periſhed in the Sea. They have made two other Attempts on this Treaſure, but with no better Succeſs. The *Jeſuite* ſhewed me a great Bomb, and told me, that the *Turks* (who have ſometimes ſent Preſents to the Lady, pretending at leaſt, a Veneration for her,) ſent once a vaſt great Wax-Candle, with this Bomb in the middle, to burn before her Image; they lighted the Candle accordingly, and when it had burnt to the Bomb, it went out; they lighted it again, and ſo for 3 or 4 times; but ſtill it went out; at which, examining a little, they perceived ſomething hard, and that it was this Bomb charged, and then imputed the miraculous Deliverance to the Lady's Protection of her Houſe. This Story, I muſt own, the Father related with great Modeſty, telling me he had it by Tradition, not read it

in any Author. While I am mentioning theſe Arms, I cannot forbear taking notice of two *Turkiſh* Standards in the Church; one fixed to the Wall at the South-end of the croſs-Iſle, taken at *Barkan* by the King of *Poland*, from the *Grand Vizier*, and by him ſent hither; the other hangs from the top of the Rail and Balaſter of the Caſe of the Holy Houſe, taken from the *Vizier* at *Buda*, brought hither, and preſented by the Prince of *Newburgh*. I went afterwards into the *Cantina*, or Cellar, famous for its great Veſſels; I drank three ſeveral ſorts of Wine out of the ſame. In the *Spiceria* I ſaw *R. Urbin*'s fine Pots. The Revenues of the Holy Houſe are conſiderable, as is neceſſary for the defray of all the Expences incident to it; all the Country indeed about (a rich, fertile Soil, and abounding with Corn, Wine and Oil) belongs to it; ſo the Annual Income in Lands is betwixt 26, and 27000 Crowns, and the Expence 38, or 39000. To

diſcharge

which, beſides the aforeſaid Lands, they are help'd by the Charity and Alms of thoſe that come to viſit the *Madona*, received in two Cheſts, that are opened but twice a year, and then not without the Pope's expreſs *Breve* read publickly in the Church, when they generally find 10000 Crowns more.

Going from *Loretto* to *Macerata*, I paſſed through *Recanati*, a ſmall City whereto *Loretto* formerly belonged. *Macerata* is the chief City of the Province of *Marca*, and *Loretto* was ſubject to this Biſhop, till *Sixtus Quintus* made that a City. Here is an handſom *Piazza*, and neat *Domo*. The *Jeſuites* Church and Colledge are new. At a Side-Altar of the *Franciſcan's* Church, dedicated to S. *Trophimus*, I ſaw two Collects that were to be ſaid to that Saint for the Cure of the Gout (either *Chiragra* or *Podagra*) and the Rubrick informed me, that whoſoever, being troubled with that Diſtemper, ſhould

Recanati.

Macerata.

ſhould ſay three *Pater-Noſters*, three *Ave's*, and thoſe *Collects* to the Saint, would infallibly be cured. In the Parochial Church of St. *George* in this City, is alſo a *Madona*, that works Miracles.

Tolentino. At *Tolentino*, viſiting the Church of St. *Nicholas*, I was aſſured, that Saint's Arm enchaſed in Silver, and kept as an holy Relick in a Chapel there, wrought divers Miracles; particularly, never failed to predict any Calamity impending the Church, ſuch as the Wars of the *Turks* againſt the *Chriſtians*, and the like, by ſweating Blood; Which Relation, with other Matters, when I came into the Chapel, were confirmed to me by the following Inſcription, that I took off one of the Walls.

*D. O. M.*

*Quia hic vixit ac obiit Tolentinas,*
*Aſſertus*
*Ex Caſtro Sancti Angeli Fermariæ*
*Diœceſis.* *Clarus*

*Clarus Parentibus, ſed clarior*
*Pietate,*
*Primùm Canonicus, mox Eremitanus,*
*Semper ſanctus.*
*Solo pane vivit, & frigida,*
*Meritis ac Virtutibus inſignis,*
*Multos è carcere, plures ex ultimo*
*Supplicio,*
*Septem è Sepulchro, innumeros è*
*Purgatorio,*
*Alterum è Limbo, alterum deniq; ab inferis*
*Revocavit.*
*Effractam & extinctam Lampadem*
*integram & micantem,*
*Arida in Aquam, Aquam in Merum,*
*Panes in Roſas, Aves aſſas in vivas*
*convertit,*
*Supernorum conſcius, futurorum*
*præſcius,*
*Sæpius orando.*
*Stellæ ductum, Dæmonum flagra, Aligerûm cantus, Deiparæ aſpectum,*
*Chriſti in Hoſtia præſentiam.*

*Moriturus deniq;*
*Auguſtini, Monicæ, ac Salvatoris*
*intuitum excepit.*
*Demum Septuagenarius fere deceſſit,*
*Miraculorum* 301 *teſtimonio illuſtris.*
*Eccleſiæ Patronus ab* Eugenio *quarto*
*declaratus.*
*Illico pellit Schiſmata, firmat Eccleſiam,*
*Cujus futuras Calamitates*
*Recenti interdum Sanguinis effuſione*
*In ſuis Brachiis præluget.*
*Hunc ergo*
*Cole Hoſpes, ut ſis Soſpes.*

In another Chapel, near to this, is his Tomb, where are a vaſt number of Waxen *Voto's*. And under his Picture, that hangs on one ſide of the ſame, three Lamps burning before it, I read this.

*Hæc Imago Sancti* Nicolai Tolentin.
*abundè ſudavit in Morte* Eugenii
*Papæ quarti.*

The

The Prieſts of this Church give bleſſed Bread of St. *Nicholas*, which they affirm, is a ſure Remedy in Fevers, and a Piece thrown into an Houſe on Fire, extinguiſhes it immediately.

Climbing up the *Apennines*, I paſſed by *Muccia Caſtello*, an *Hoſteria*, afterwards by *Caſa Nova*, another, and ſo to *Foligni*, a City in the Province of *Ombria*, and Dutchy of *Spoleto*, ſubject to the Governor of *Perugia*. It lies among theſe Mountains. The *Domo* in the *Piazza* is unfiniſhed, large and dark, and the neateſt Church is that of the *Franciſcans*. In that of the Nun's, called *La Conteſſa*, is an incomparable Picture, by *Raphael*, of a *Madona* in the Clouds, and Saints abour her. Foligni.

*Spoleto* is a City at the end of a ſweet, fertile, and pleaſant Vale, from it taking the Name of the Vale of *Spoleto*; the *Domo* is large and handſome. In the *Piazza* is a good Fountain. Over the *Apennines* Spoleto.

Terni. ſtill, I came to *Terni*, a ſmall City anciently called *Interamna*, and the Citizens, I obſerved, in their publick Inſcriptions, at this day, write themſelves *Interamnenſes*. The *Domo* is neat. In the *Piazza* is a Fountain, and Pyramid erected to the Memory of the preſent Pope *Innocent* XI. Near to it, is a Column which looks like a piece of Antiquity. I enquired of ſome Prieſts and others, what Tradition they had among them of it? They told me, it belonged to the Family of the *Colonna's*, and they knew nothing more.

Narni. *Narni* I ſaw only *in tranſitu*. There is a very great Jetto of Water in the Market-place.

Otricoli. *Otricoli* is a City in the *Terra Sabina* Here I paſſed through a Skirt of that Countrey, and thence came into the *Campania di Roma*, which brought me to *Civita Caſtellana*, a very ancient City, ſeated on an high Rock, heretofore the Republick of the *Veientes*, and

Civita Caſtellana.

given

given with the Dutchy of *Caſtro* to the Duke of *Parma*, by a Pope of his Family, he paying a certain annual Tribute, which not being demanded during that Pope's Life, nor required by his Succeſſor, was for many years never paid; but when *Urban* VIII. came to the Chair, ſearching the Archives of his Revenue, found this Tribute due, and that it had never been paid, demanded it with the Arrears; but the Duke of *Parma* choſe rather to re-deliver the Dutchy, than come to ſuch an Account. In the *Domo*, at the Weſt-end, I ſaw two great black Stones infixed in the Wall, with this Circumſcription.

*Immanes & ſævi Tyranni hos Lapides pedibus ſanctorum Martyrum alligabant.*

and was told, devout Perſons were wont to kiſs them. Behind the *Domo* is a ſtrong Fort.

The

The Great Duke of *Florence's* Dominions are near adjoyning; they being parted from the Pope's only by the Mountains.

Via Flaminia. From hence the *Via Flaminia*, which continues ſtill well paved with a ſort of broad Pebbles, brought me to *Rome*.

Rome. Mr. *Laſſels*, in his Voyage of *Italy*, has been ſo particular in his Deſcription of *Rome*, and acquainting his Reader with the many glorious Titles that have been, and are ſtill given to this great City, that what he has done may reaſonably be thought ſufficient to ſuperſede the Endeavours of any coming after him. I confeſs, there is no room to add more on the latter Subject, though the former is ſo copious, that (without any detracting from his Accuracy) a curious Obſerver may yet find Matter to fill up his Journals; eſpecially ſince Travellers Obſervations do as much differ as their Genius's, and what one ſlights as trivial, eſcapes

eſcapes not the other's Notice. This is moſt apparent, where Travellers are of different Religions; the *Roman Catholick* ſhall think it his duty to conceal the groſſer Superſtitions of the Church of *Rome*, while the *Proteſtant* (otherwiſe concerned at them than he is) ſhall conclude it his to expoſe them; and it is probable, upon ſuch Principles as this, the greater part of what follows, is now remarked, and was omitted in the other Work. But be it from what it will, without farther Addreſs, I ſhall proceed to give ſome Account of the Churches, with the Relicks I ſaw in them. Among the Churches of *Rome*, there are Seven, that are called *The Seven Churches*, by way of Eminency above the reſt, and are eſteemed comparatively more ſacred, as being the Repoſitories of the richeſt Treaſure the Church of *Rome* has in its Relicks; which draws the greater concourſe of People to them to offer their Devotions, Seven Churches.

ons, eſpecially the Pilgrims, to whom it is imputed as meritorious to viſit the ſeven Churches. Theſe are St. *John Lateran*, St. *Peter* in the *Vatican*, St. *Paul*, St. *Mary* the greater, St. *Laurence* without the Walls, St. *Sebaſtian*, and the *Holy Croſs* in *Hieruſalem*.

S. J. Lateran. St. *John Lateran* is a great Structure, and ſo ancient, that it is called the Mother of all the Churches in the World. Beſides what *Laſſels* mentions to be in it, I ſaw in the Cloyſters a large Marble-Stone ſupported by four Pillars, ſaid to be the meaſure of the juſt height of our Saviour, and no Man was ever exactly the ſame. I wanted about my Hand's breadth. The Stone is there fixed in the Wall, on which the Souldiers caſt Lots for Chriſt's Seamleſs Garment, and is thus ſuperſcribed, *Super Veſtem meam miſerunt ſortem.* A Pillar divided, that was rent at our Lord's Crucifixion, inſcribed, *Petræ ſciſſæ erant.* An old Altar of Marble, where

where a Prieſt celebrating Maſs, who dis-believ'd *Tranſubſtantiation*, the Hoſt, after Conſecration, falling out of his hands, for his Conviction, broke an Hole through the Altar-ſtone, yet to be ſeen, and falling againſt one of the Pilaſters, which ſupported it, cauſed an effuſion of Blood, the Stain whereof ſtill remains. The Porphyry-Chair open in the Seat, where the Popes ſit for their Humiliation when they come in Proceſſion to take poſſeſſion of this Church, which is the Pope's Epiſcopal See. Near to St. *John*'s is *Conſtantine*'s *Baptiſtery*, where I ſaw on *Eaſter-day* ſix *Jews* baptized. They were adult Perſons, clad in white, and after their Baptiſm, walk'd in Proceſſion with Tapers and Beads in their Hands, and little Medals and Crucifixes hanging over their Necks, to St. *John Lateran*'s. The ſame Day at *Veſpers* the *Capella Pontificia* was held at St. *John*'s, where moſt of the Cardinals then in *Rome*, were

Conſtantine's Baptiſtery.

were preſent, and I had the Honour to wait on Cardinal *Howard* thither. The Relicks hereafter named, were at that time ſhewed to the Cardinals and Company.

1. The Heads of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul.*

2. Some of the Blood of St. *Philippo Neri.*

3. Some of the Blood of S. *Carlo Borromeo.*

4. The Bones and Veil of S. *Barbara.*

5. The Head of *Zacharias*, Father of St. *John the Baptiſt.*

6. The Head of St. *Pancratius*, the Martyr, out of which iſſued Blood three days, while this Church was burning by the Hereticks.

7. Part of the Shoulder-Bone of St. *Laurence.*

8. The Girdle of St. *Mary Magdalen.*

9. The Cup out of which Poiſon was given, by the Command of *Domitian*, to St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*,

*geliſt*, to drink, but could not hurt him.

10. The Chain wherewith he was bound when ſent from *Epheſus* to *Rome*.

11. His Garment, which being laid over three dead Men, they preſently recovered.

12. A Tooth of St. *Peter*.

13. The Aſhes and Girdle of S. *J. Baptiſt*.

14. A Garment of the Bleſſed Virgin.

15. A Shirt ſhe made for our Saviour.

16. The Linen our Saviour uſed when he waſhed his Diſciples Feet.

17. The Red Garment *Pilate* commanded to be put on him, and is tinged with his Blood.

18. The Sponge which was filled with Vinegar for him to drink.

19. The Linen wherewith his Face was covered in the Sepulchre.

20. Some

20. Some of the Water and Blood that iſſued out of his Side.

It is declared by the Pope's Bull, that every time theſe Relicks are ſhewn, thoſe that come far to ſee them, ſhall have Indulgences for 12000 years, and as many Quarentines with the Remiſſion of the third part of their Sins.

Scala Santa. A little Weſt of this Church, is the *Scala Santa*, the Stairs our Saviour went up into the Judgment-Hall; they are of white Marble; on one of them, 'tis generally believed ſome of our Saviour's Blood dropt after his ſcourging; it is covered with a Braſs Grate, through which, a Hole is wore in the Step, by devout rubbing of Beads, &c. but no Stain that I could perceive, though the *Roman Catholicks* ſaw it plainly. Diſcourſing of theſe Stairs, how they had been preſerved, and brought hither, Cardinal *Howard* ingenuouſly confeſſed to me,

me, they were not the true Stairs our Lord went up into the Judgment-Hall; He ſaid, the Error was not diſcovered for ſome time after they were fix'd here, and the People poſſeſſed with an Opinion they were the true Stairs; and then it was not thought adviſable to undeceive them, their Devotion being however very commendable. All go up them on their Knees, and the Devout ſay an *Ave Maria*, and kiſs each Step; they deſcend by others on each ſide. At the Top of them is a little Chapel, called *Sanctum Sanctorum*, where are kept many Relicks, and over the Altar is a miraculous Picture of Chriſt, begun (as their Tradition ſays) by S. *Luke*, who, praying he might make it like, after his Prayers, found it finiſhed. The Frame is of Gold, and ſet with precious Stones.

St. *Peter's* Church is counted the ſecond of the ſeven; but it ought to have the preference of all the reſt, conſidered in it ſelf, did St *Peter's* Church.

20. Some of the Water and Blood that iſſued out of his Side.

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not Antiquity give it to St. *John's*. The magnificent Front, the Rows of Pillars before it, on both ſides four Rows, each with the middle wide enough for Coaches to drive up, and paſs by one another; the *Guglia*, with a piece of the Croſs in that of Braſs upon it, the Fountains always playing, the Aſcent to the Portico, the Figures of the Twelve Apoſtles over it, the Side-Chapels in the Church, the Canopy over the great Altar, ſupported by four wreathed Pillars, all of *Corinthian* Braſs, taken by *Urban* VIII. of the Family of the *Barberini*, from the Doors of the *Pantheon*, which gave ſuch Diſcontent to the People, as occaſioned this *Paſquinade*, *Quod non fecerunt* Barbari, *fecit & ipſe* Barberinus. The Pontifical Chair, within which is ſaid to be the very Chair of St. *Peter*, ſupported by four Fathers, S. *Athanaſius*, S. *Chryſoſtom*, S. *Ambroſe*, and S. *Auguſtine*, two of the *Latin*, and two of the *Greek* Church, who hold

hold their Hands to the Chair; they are *Coloſſean* Statues, and all of *Corinthian* Braſs; the extraordinary fine Painting, and rich Gilding of this Church; and laſtly, the wonderful *Cupola* of the ſame Dimenſions with the *Pantheon*, the great Ball over it, that will contain Thirty Perſons, are all ſo well deſcribed by Mr. *Laſſels*, that I cannot add to what he has ſaid of them. The whole deſerves, as he ſays, to be accounted the Eighth Wonder of the World, a moſt ſtupendious piece of Architecture. Indeed there is one Statue in this Church, of which *Laſſels* is wholly ſilent, though it ſeemed to me worthy obſervation. A little before you turn out of the Body of the Church to the croſs-Iſle, is a Statue in Braſs of St. *Peter* ſitting in his Chair, and one Foot hanging a little over the Pedeſtal. Hither People are conſtantly flocking, and having prayed before (or to) the Statue, kiſs the Foot, and put their

Heads under it, in token of their Submiſſion to S. *Peter* and his Succeſſors. This Statue is the ſame Braſs as that of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, which ſtood in the Times of Paganiſm in the Capitol, and is now new caſt into S. *Peter*'s Figure. I was aſſured there are Indulgences granted to ſuch as pay thoſe Reſpects to it before-mentioned. That which gave the firſt Hint to the erecting this Church in ſuch a magnificent manner, is remarkable; *Paul* III. ſaying to the Cardinals, who were diſcourſing in commendation of the modern publick Buildings in *Rome*, That for his part, he knew none that came near to the *Pantheon* of the old *Romans*; which being afterwards accidentally told to *Michael Angelo di buona Ruota* (no leſs an Architect than Painter) he deſpiſed the *Pantheon*, and ſaid, That was ſuch a Building, he would undertake to ſet it in the Air; which was carried back to the Pope, who ſent for him, and after

after having conſidered what he propoſed, reſolved the Model for this *Baſilica.* In the Old Church of St. *Peter*, now under this, are ſtill many Altars, where Prieſts daily ſay Maſs. There are ſeveral Hiſtories in *Baſſo Relievo*, and the Tombs of divers Popes and Cardinals. In one little Chapel is a Picture of the Bleſſed Virgin, affirmed to have been formerly placed over the Doors of the Old Church, where Boys playing at Ball together, one loſing often, began to imprecate, and ſwear, and in great indignation caſt his Ball againſt the Wall, which hitting this Picture o'er one of the Eyes, there dropp'd five Drops of Blood. The Stones whereon they fell are preſerved in this Chapel, infixed in the Wall, and covered with Grates, through which Perſons rub their Beads; by the frequency whereof, the Stones are much hollowed, and ſeem to have wore away the Tincture of Blood; for I could not

perceive it. On *Easter-Monday*, the *Capella Pontificia* was held at S. *Peter*'s. At the *Vespers*, and from the *Sacristies* were exhibited many Relicks; the chiefest were,

An Arm of S. *Andrew*.

The Head of S. *Thomas*, Bishop of *Canterbury*, and Martyr.

The Head of S. *Sebastian*.

The Head of S. *James* the Martyr.

The Shoulder of S. *Christopher*.

A pair of Pincers with which the Primitive Christians were tore in pieces.

S. *Veronica*'s Handkerchief.

The Head of the Lance that pierced Christ's Side.

Two authentick Pieces of the Cross, all enchased in Gold, and some of them beset with Precious Stones.

There were at this time on the H. Altar a Cross, and six Candlesticks, all of massie Gold.

These

Theſe Relicks were exhibited to the People on all ſides, and great Devotion appeared in them; eſpecially when the four laſt were ſhewn, all falling down on their Knees, and ſtriking their Breaſts; theſe were expoſed longeſt to them, and often elevated.

The Church of S. *Paul*, the third of the Seven, is a Mile out of *Rome*, built by *Conſtantine the Great*, over that place where S. *Paul*'s Head was miraculouſly found. Here are four handſome Rows of Pillars, 90 in all, the Body wide, and no ſide-Altars. Many Holy Relicks are here kept; and on a little Altar, ſomething diſtant from the great one, is the miraclous Croſs that ſpoke to S. *Bridget*. The Church is 120 paces long, and 80 wide. The Church of S. *Paul*.

*Santa Maria maggiore*, S. *Mary* the greater, is the Fourth; it was built by *Gio. Patritio Romano*, and his Wife; who, having no Chil- S. Maria maggiore.

dren, made the Bleſſed Virgin their Heir, and ſpent all they had in Honour of her. *Paul* the V*th*'s. Chapel is very neat, and his Statue in Braſs curiouſly wrought. The Chapel dedicated to the *Holy Sacrament*, is large, and has excellent Painting in it. There is kept the Body of S. *Matthias* the Apoſtle, and many Relicks. There is a Chapel alſo built by *Sixtus Quintus*, where under the Altar, in another little inward Chapel, is (as they ſay) the true *Præſepe*, or Manger in which our ſaviour took his firſt Lodging after he came into the World; it is now ſo immured, it cannot be ſeen, by the Command of one of the Popes, who foreſaw the Devotion of thoſe that came to ſee it, was not like, in time, to leave any part of it entire. The Repreſentation of it is there in *Baſſo Relievo*, the Manger with a Child in it, *Joſeph* and *Mary* worſhipping, and ſome Beaſts lying by. 'Tis probable the true Manger

ger was not like one of ours; the Cuſtom of the Eaſt, in feeding their Cattel, differing from that with us; for they give them their Hay, *&c.* on the Ground. Beſides, the *Greek*, ἐν τῇ φάτνῃ, rendered in the *Latine*, *in Præſepi*, and in *Engliſh*, in the *Manger*, is derived from φάγω, *edo*, *comedo*, *ibi enim paſcitur Jumentum*, ſays the Interpreter; ſo that it can be underſtood to deſcribe no more, than where the Cattel are fed. And *Iſ. Caſaubon* will have it to ſignifie only a Stable where Cattel ſtand; and to this the Story beſt agrees, which gives the Reaſon of their laying him in the φάτνη, becauſe there was no room (not in the Stable, but) in the Inn. *Ham. An.* Before the Weſt End of this Church, is an handſome Square, and a great Column, with the Effigies of the Bleſſed Virgin in Braſs gilt, which Column ſtood formerly in the *Forum Romanum.* At the Eaſt-End, and facing the *Via Felice*, is a *Guglia*,

*lia*, ſet up by *Sixtus Quintus*, ſupported in the Baſis by four Lions in Braſs, and adorned with many *Hieroglyphicks*.

S. Laurence. The Fifth of the Seven Churches, is S. *Laurence*, without the Walls, lying near the *Via Tiburtina*, and built alſo by the Emperor *Conſtantine*. Before the High Altar are many Lamps continually burning, and this written,

*Hoc ſub fornice jacent Corpora*
*S. S.*
Stephani *Proto-martyris*, Laurentii *Diaconi*, & Juſtini *Presbyteri Matr. Ubi eſt quotidie à ſummis Pontificibus Conceſſa Indulgentia Plenaria.*

In one of the Side-Walls, is a Stone infixed, thus inſcribed,

*Lapis ſuper quem poſitum fuit Corpus aſſatum S.* Laurentii *Martyris.*

The

The Stone is ſomething ſtained, and ſaid to be ſo there only where the Saint's Body touched. At the Eaſt-End, is a Stone-Chair, where the Pope ſits when he viſits this Church. I ſaw divers Perſons of both Sexes, ſit in it ſucceſſively, touched the Back-part with their Heads, kiſſed the Arms, then roſe, and bowing to it, went away. There is a little Chapel on the Goſpel-ſide of the High Altar, well beautified with Paintings, *&c.* To which you deſcend by ſome few Steps. Inſtead of a Door, is an Iron-Grate, and over that, on a Black Marble-Stone, theſe Words.

*D. O. M.*

*Hæc eſt Tumba illa toto Orbe terrarum celeberrima, ex Cæmiterio S.* Cyriacæ *Matronæ, ubi Sacrum ſi quis fecerit pro Defunctis, eorum Animas è Purgatorii Pœnis S.* Laurentii *meritis evocabit.*

The

The conſtant Price for one of theſe Maſſes, is a *Roman* Crown.

S. Sebaſtian. The next in Order, is S. *Sebaſtian*, ſtanding alſo out of *Rome*. In it the Bodies of S. *Peter* and S. *Paul* were hid for ſome time. S. *Sebaſtian*'s Body lies under a Side-Altar, and his Effigies in white Marble before it. Here are kept many Saint's Bodies, and other Relicks; as the Stone on which was left the impreſſion of Chriſt's Feet when he met S. *Peter* flying from *Rome*. The Stone on which S. *Stephen* (Pope and Martyr) was beheaded. Under this Church are ſome *Catacombs*, not wide, and ſo low, I was forced to ſtoop much while I was in them, and the Earth ſo coped, there is no going far. Some Niches are in the Walls, that ſeemed like little Receptacles for dead Bodies. On a little white Marble-Stone, I read this Inſcription, *Sancto Martyri Maximo.*

In

In the Church is ſtill preſerved a part of the Pillar to which *Sebaſtian* was tied when whipt.

*Santa Croce de Hieruſalemne.* The Holy Croſs of *Hieruſalem* is the laſt of the Seven Churches; built by *Conſtantine*, at the Requeſt of his Mother S. *Helen*. In it are conſerved theſe great Relicks. S. Croce de Hieruſalemne.

Some of the Blood of Chriſt.

The Sponge with which was given him Vinegar and Gall to drink.

Two Pieces of the Croſs.

Two Thorns of the Crown of Thorns.

One of the Nails of the Croſs; the End of it was broke of, and ſent to the King of *Spain*, who ſet it in his Crown.

The very Inſcription *Pilate* ordered over the Croſs.

One of the Thirty Pieces of Silver *Judas* receiv'd for betraying Chriſt.

That

That Finger of S. *Thomas* he thruſt into Chriſt's Side.

The Third of *May N. S.* is ſolemnized in this Church, in Memory of S. *Helen*'s finding the Croſs, and called *Inventione della Croce.* The Church had its Holy-day-Cloths on, and the Relicks were ſhewn four times in a very ſolemn manner, to thoſe devout Perſons that reſorted thither to gain the advantage of the plenary Remiſſion of their Sins, granted by the Pope's Bull. They were exhibited from above, and ſo enchaſed, and covered with Cryſtal, they were not plainly to be perceived, eſpecially the Inſcription; which I asked leave of one of the Fathers to ſee nearer, and in the *Sacriſty*; but he anſwered, it could not be; for that none beſides Biſhops and Cardinals might approach it nearer under pain of Excommunication.

Having

Having gone through with the Seven Churches of *Rome*, I ſhall go on with the reſt in the Order in which I ſaw them.

The Church belonging to the *Jeſuites* of the *Roman* Colledge, is large and handſome. In the middle of the Croſs-Iſle is an artificial *Cupola*, painted by one of the Fathers, ſo well done, it deceives moſt that ſee it. Thoſe in the Side-Chapels are real. In the Colledge is an excellent *Spiceria*, where ſome of the Fathers make the *Roman Treacle*, *Mithridate*, all ſorts of *Eſſences*, and *Chymical Preparations*. They have a round Furnace in the middle of a Room, where they can uſe 65 Retorts together, and make ſo many Extractions at the ſame time: This is ſo advantageous to the Society, that out of the Gains thereof the Church is not only kept in neceſſary repair, but beautified. They have a large Library, and another leſs, round which are many Pictures of the Martyrs of their Order,

Roman Colledge.

Order, as *F. Garnet*, and 17 or 18 other *Engliſh*.

S. Praxedes. S. *Praxedes* is a little Church, where, as an Inſcription at the door informed, are 2300 Saints Bodies. In a private Side-Chapel, over the Door is writ, that no Woman may enter into it under pain of Excommunication. Here is kept a piece of the Pillar to which our Saviour was tied when ſcourged. It is black and white Marble; but an *Engliſh* Gentleman, who had ſeen that piece of the Pillar that is kept at *Hieruſalem*, aſſured me it was red and white; ſo that they cannot both be true. In the Body of the Church is railed about a little *Fontana*, as they call it, where, they pretend the Blood of many of the Primitive Martyrs is preſerved.

S. Potentiana. S. *Potentiana* is the ancienteſt Church in *Rome*. Through a Grate I look'd down into a Vault, where I was told lay the Relicks of 3000 Saints, with a great quantity of their

their Blood. The High Altar had ſeveral Relicks on it. Over an Altar on the Goſpel-ſide, was written,

*Altare Privilegiatum,*
*In quo Sanctus* Petrus *Apoſtolus in hâc Æde Miſſæ Sacrificium Deo offerebat.*

They pretend to have under the Altar-Stone, the very Table where he ſaid Maſs.

A little Chapel here belonging to the Family of the *Caetani*, has for the Altar-piece a *Mezzo Relievo* in white Marble, of the Kings of the Eaſt worſhipping Chriſt, curiouſly cut. Two of the Steps before the Altar, are ſomething diſcoloured, looking of a pale Red, and covered with little Braſs Grates; of which, this Account is given, That a Prieſt officiating, who diſ-believed *Tranſubſtantiation*, the *Hoſtia* fell out of his Hands on thoſe Steps, and the Blood guſhed from it. Here S. *Peter* and S. *Paul* Chriſtened

many when they first came to *Rome.*

S. Maria in Aria-cœli.

Near the *Capitol*, where the Temple of *Jupiter Feretrius* heretofore stood, is now the Church of *S. Maria in Aria-cœli*, belonging to the *Cordeliers*, the Pillars antique, the rest modern. At a Side-Altar is the Tomb of *S. Helen*, in Porphyry; and by it this Inscription.

*Paulus 3. Pont. Max. Omnibus & singulis Sacerdotibus qui in hoc Sacello, vel suo, vel alieno Arbitrio celebraverint Missam, unam Animam ex Purgatorio, quoties id fecerint, instar indulgentiæ Divorum* Gregorii, Laurentii, *&c. liberandi facultatem concessit.*

S. Pietro in Carcere.

*S. Pietro in Carcere*, is a little Church so called; it is erected over the *Tullianum* where *S. Peter* with *S. Paul* were Prisoners. The De-

scent

ſcent into this Priſon, was formerly by an Hole in the Top,& a Ladder, though there were two Apartments, one over the other. *S. Peter* was kept above, and *S. Paul* below. One of the *Roman* Soldiers coming to *S. Peter*, and demanding haſtily, why he was not below, ſtruck him down with his Lance; at which Fall, his Face made an Impreſſion in one of the Stones of the Pavement, ſtill to be ſeen; it is now fix'd in the Wall, and a Grate before it, and that part of the Priſon converted to a Chapel. In the lower Apartment is a miraculous Well of ſmooth milky Water: Theſe Priſoners having converted their Keepers, and wanting Water to Baptize them, the Earth opened, and this Spring appeared to them, and here they baptized, beſides them, 47 others. That Pillar is faſtned to the Wall to which they were chained.

In the Church of S. *Maria Nuova*, under the High Altar, is the Body S. Maria Nuova.

of S. *Franceſca*, with divers Lamps burning before it. In a Side-Chapel, in *Mezzo relievo*, is the Cavalcade of *Gregory* XI. when he returned from *Avignon* to *Rome*; where is ſubſcribed *Petri Pauli Oliverii Opus*. Two Stones placed in the Wall, with Grates before them, have this writ over them,

*In queſte Pietre poſe le ginnochia S. Pietro, quando i Demonii port S. Mago per aria.*

On theſe Stones S. *Peter* kneeled when the Devils carried away *Simon Magus* in the Air.

S. Pietro in Vincola.

The Church of S. *Pietro in Vincola*, S. *Peter* in Bonds, is by the Ruines of *Trajan*'s *Baths*, and has a Convent annexed for *Canons Regular*. At the High Altar is inſcribed,

*Hic ſeptem Maccabæorum Corpora, Sacræq; Divi* Petri *Catenæ aſſervantur.*

The

The Tomb of *Julius* II. in this Church, is very magnificent, all of white Marble, with ſeveral large Figures, deſigned by *M. Angelo*, and the Figure of *Moſes* was wrought by his own hand.

*S. Martino del Monte* is one of the oldeſt Churches in *Rome*; it has 24 ancient Marble Pillars that ſupport the Roof, though new modelled by modern Artiſts. In a Vault here, were held three Councils, by Pope *Sylveſter*, *Conſtantine*, and his Mother *Helen*, in the Years 324, and 325. In which Vault, 'tis ſaid, an ancient *Madona* in Moſaick work, was found, and under it writ, *Gaudium Chriſtianorum.* S. Martino del Monte.

The *Gieſa*, or the principal Church of the *Jeſuites*, has abundance of choice Paintings, and rich Gildings, which beautifie the Roof, and fine *Cupola*, that is of a very great height. The Body of S. *Ignatius* (the Founder of the Order) lies buried here, many Lamps The Gieſa.

always burning before it, as well as *Voto's* on the Wall. The ſeveral little Chapels are all of Marble, as is the High Altar, where are Statues of *Corinthian* Braſs, repreſenting the twelve Apoſtles. In the *Sacriſty*, is an *Antipendium* for the Altar, and Veſtments for a Prieſt to officiate both at *Maß* and *Veſpers*, of Crimſon Velvet, and embroidered with Pearl. They were work'd in *England*, at *Grayſtocke*, near *Carliſle* in *Cumberland*, by Cardinal *Howard*'s Grandmother, and her Women, to be wore at the Canonization of S. *Ignatius*; though the Cardinal told me, they were not then uſed; for S. *Ignatius* dying a Confeſſor, not a Martyr, the Ceremony was to be perform'd in White, which his pious Grandmother did not underſtand, and choſe the other Colour, becauſe more Noble and Rich. She was a great Patroneſs of that Order, and founded a Colledge for *Jeſuites* at *Antwerp*, on condition, that if

Popery

Popery was ever reſtored in *England*, they ſhould tranſplant to *Carliſle*. This coſt her 60000 *l.* The Colledge adjoining to this Church, is called the *Caſa Profeſſa*, being a Retirement for Old *Jeſuits*, *Veteranes*, that are not any longer able to inſtruct the Youth, and perform other Offices ordinarily expected from them. In their Library I ſaw the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*.

The *Chieſa Nuova*, belonging to the Fathers of the Oratory, of the Order of S. *Filippo Neri*, wants for nothing that may make it appear ſplendid and glorious. In a ſide Chapel lies the Body of this Saint. Into the Walls a great deal of Mother of Pearl is work'd; and on the Pillars hang many *Voto*'s. *May* 10. *N. S.* the Funeral Ceremonies of Cardinal *Creſcentio* were ſolemnized in this Church. The Front was covered with black Cloth, and all the Body of the Church, on which were the Cardinal's Chieſa Nuova.

dinal's Arms, Death-Heads, Scythes, and Bones a-croſs, with two rows of Wax-lights on each ſide. A *Palco* was raiſed about the middle of the Church, three yards high, covered with black Velvet, and the Cardinals Arms embroidered on it, where the Body was brought about Noon, and lay, habited with the *Pianeta* like a Prieſt, Mitre on his Head, and Cardinal's Hat at his Feet, and Face uncovered; hither the Confraternity of the Dead came and ſung their Office; and the Cardinals in Purple, entring into the Church, firſt kneel'd down before the *Hoſtia*, then expoſed in one of the little Chapels near the Door; and afterwards coming up to the Body, prayed for his Soul, and having ſprinkled Holy Water on the Body went up to the Choire, and joined in the Office for the Dead. Four Mourners ſtood by the Corps, with Banners of his Arms, diſplaying them to keep away Flies: In the evening the Body was taken privately and buried.

buried. When I was to ſee this Ceremony, I was ſhewed the Chamber of *Filippo Neri*, new conſecrated, and uſed as a Chapel; and in another Room by it are kept in Boxes, a little Cup-board of his, the Bed and Bedding he lay on, with other the like Remains. *May* 26. *S. N.* was obſerved as *S. Filippo's* Anniverſary, and the *Capella Pontificia* held at the *Chieſa Nuova*, which was in its beſt Array, the Relicks expoſed, and Maſs and Veſpers performed with the beſt Muſick in *Rome*. This Saint, being a *Roman* by Birth, and in great Eſteem for his Piety when alive, and Miracles ſince, there was a great Contention in the City, who ſhould expreſs moſt Honour to his Memory: About one hour in the Night, Illuminations were ſet up, his Picture almoſt before every Houſe, and in ſome places an Hiſtorical Relation of his Miracles, but in Paſt-board, and not unlike our Puppet-Shows, if ſuch a Compariſon

pariſon may be allowed. A vaſt concourſe of People were walking up and down the Streets of both Sexes, in ſuch Numbers as is rare in *Italy*, receiving great ſatisfaction from what they beheld, ſome chanting, and others falling frequently on their Knees before the Pictures they ſaw of this their Saint. Reflecting on this Foppery and Superſtition, I could not forbear thinking theſe Rejoicings were tolerated, or rather encouraged, (after the Example of the Sports, &c. of the Ancient *Romans*,) to amuſe and keep their People in Quiet, and from running into Faction and Sedition, as well as keeping up a blind Zeal and Superſtition; which Notion communicating to an open and thinking *Roman*, that was not fond of them, he very much approved it, as probable, and ſaid they were in this Reſpect only excuſable. A new *Tabula Votiva* was hung in the Church this Day, repreſenting a *Turk* that was a little before miracu-

raculouſly converted a Chriſtian. He was taken by the *Venetians* in the *Morea*, and with ſome others of his own Religion and Country ſent to *Rome*: His Maſter laboured all he could, both in his own Perſon, and by others, to make him a Chriſtian; yet he continued with great obſtinacy and Perverſeneſs to adhere to his *Mahumetiſm*, confirming his Companions in it too, ſaying often to them, They had better die a Thouſand Deaths, than become Chriſtians. After other means had proved ineffectual, the Maſter takes this *Turk* one Day to this Church, and deſires one of the Fathers to Diſcourſe him; but his Arguments not prevailing, they perſuaded him to kneel down before the Altar of S. *Philip*, recommending himſelf into the Hands of God, and Protection of that Saint; after ſome reluctancy he conſented to do it, and found in himſelf at that inſtant, ſuch internal Impulſes to change his *Mahumetiſm* for *Chriſtianity*,

*ſtianity*, that he could not any longer reſiſt, but upon this immediately became a Chriſtian.

S. Agnes. Going out of *Rome*, by the *Via Agneſe*, I came to the Church of S. *Agnes*, very old and ſaid to be built by *Conſtantius*, *Conſtantine*'s Son; there is a deſcent into it by 45 Steps; the Canopy over the High Altar is held up by four fine Porphyry Pillars; the Convent adjoining was heretofore a Nunnery, but now inhabited by *Canons Regular*. On one ſide of their Garden, and under an Hill, are the beſt *Catacombs* of *Rome*, digged out of an hard Earth, they had three Partitions one above another, and went ſeveral Miles under ground; the Earth is now indeed coped in many places, and from what is to be ſeen can be made only a Conjecture what was: As I walk'd in them I obſerved ſeveral Niches in the Wall, ſome larger, and others leſs, generally five one above another, where they laid the

the Dead Bodies; and it appears from what remains, that a Body being laid in one of theſe Cells, it was immediately ſtopp'd up, ſo no noiſome ſmells from their corruption could offend thoſe that had occaſion to go into the *Catacombs*: But prying Poſterity, that could not forbear raking into the Aſhes of the Dead, have in many places broke into theſe Cells, where they were cloſed after the Corps were laid in them. By whom theſe Subterranean Repoſitories were made, or whoſe Burying places they were, is I think equally uncertain; though it is now with great aſſurance affirmed, they were made by the Primitive Chriſtians, and that they alone buried in them, whereby an inexhauſtible Treaſure of Relicks is preſerved to the Church. Where the Garden of the Convent is, was the Old *Romans Hippodrome*, and ſome of the old Walls are ſtill to be ſeen.

S. *Ma-*

S. Maria della Vittoria.

S. *Maria della Vittoria* is ſo called, becauſe that in the year 1620. the Emperor *Ferdinand* recovering *Prague*, the Capital City of *Bohemia*, out of the Hands of the Proteſtants, found there a *Madona*, which was brought hither by Cardinal *Cornaro* to this Church, in Honour of which the Church has been beautified by him, and other Cardinals of the *Auſtrian Faction*, with Marble, excellent Sculpture by *Cavalier Bernino*, and has a good Picture by *Guercino*. Within the Weſt Door of the Church is an Inſcription in Capital Letters, and Gold.

*Gaude, Virgo Maria, omnes Hæreſes ſola interemiſti.*

S. Maria degli Angeli.

Where ſtood the *Terme Diocletiane*, is now a Church called S. *Maria degli Angeli*, the Building very great, and Twelve of the Nobleſt Pillars of *Granito Orientale*, both for length and thickneſs that are perhaps

perhaps any where to be seen. Over the High Altar is the Figure of a Dove, and this underwritten:

*Quod fuit Idolum, nunc Templum*
*est Virginis.*
*Auctor est Pius ipse Pater:*
*Dæmones aufugite.*

This is one of the Three Churches that is called *Macello de Martyri*, the Butchery of the Martyrs; because many Christians suffered here. S. *Vito* is the next; and S. *Salvator*, near the H. Office, is the Third. Behind this Church, is a large Monastery, belonging to *Carthusian* Monks. Near are the Pope's vast Granaries, built also out of the Ruines of *Diocletian's Baths*, whereof the Remainders still to be seen, give ample testimony of their former Grandeur.

They were begun by *Diocletian*, who employed, during his time, continually 40000 Christians in this Service; which was afterwards con-

Terme Diocletiane.

continued by *Conſtantine* and *Maximinian*, Sons to *Diocleſian*, and by them adorned with Statues, &c. and dedicated to the Memory of their Founder.

S. Vito. In the Church of S. *Vito*, mentioned before, are kept the Relicks of that Saint, and a Marble-Stone, on which he was Martyred, ſet upon two low Pillars, under which, whoſoever ſhall creep that has been bit by a mad Dog, is thereby, and with the uſe of a little Oil the Fathers give, they ſay, infallibly cured. The Stone has ſuffered by the Devotion of thoſe that rub their Beads againſt it; and on the Wall hang many *Voto's* in remembrance of miraculous deliverances received here.

French Minims. The Church of the *French Minims*, call'd *Trinita de Monte*, and dedicated to the S. *Trinity*, is very neat, and well painted, as is the *Sacriſty*, and the Cloiſter ſuitable. Here may be ſeen in Painting and *Baſſo Relievo* many Repreſentations of the *Trinity*. Near

Near to this Church, is the *Scotch* Colledge, a ſmall Building, and the number of thoſe reſiding in it, proportionable; only four *Jeſuites*, and as many Scholars. The Chapel and Library are little. In the Hall is the Picture of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, in a Veil, a Crucifix in one hand, and Breviary in the other, four Crowns at her Feet, and this Inſcription underneath. Scotch Colledge.

*Maria Stuarta Scotiæ & Galliæ de facto, de jure Angliæ & Hiberniæ, Regina, à ſuis deturbata, in Angliam Refugii cauſa deſcendens, Cognatæ* Elizabethæ, *tum regnantis Perfidiâ, Senatuſq; Anglici Invidiâ, poſt* 19. *Captivitatis Annos, Religionis ergô, capite detruncata, Martyrium conſummavit. Anno Ætatis, Regniq;* 45.

*Anno* 1587.

The Colledge of the *Engliſh Jeſuites* takes up one ſide of the Square English Colledge.

Square of Card. *Howard*"s Palace it is not large, but capable of being made ſo; the whole Palace being built on the *Jeſuite's* Ground, and ſo, that they might eaſily be united, did the number of Scholars require it; but at preſent there are not more than ſix Fathers, and ſeventeen Scholars; their Apartments are convenient, and handſome; they have a ſmall Library, aud a neat Chapel, dedicated to S. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*.

S. Andrew degli Frati.

The Church of S. *Andrew degli Frati*, belonged formerly to the *Scotch*; but after the Reformation, they being not able to keep it, was given to *Italian* Fathers of the Order of St. *Francis*; it is very handſome and large, with a fair *Cupola*, deſigned by *Borromino*. The two Chapels next the Door on both ſides, are extraordinary; eſpecially that on the right hand; all of the choiceſt Marble, and over the Altar an *Alto Relievo* curiouſly wrought.

Near

Near the *Piazza di Spagna*, is a little Church belonging to *Sicilian* Fathers, called *La Madonna di Conſtantinopoli*, (becauſe of a Picture, reported to have been miraculouſly found at *Conſtantinople*;) In it, *June* 8. *S. N.* was kept a great Feaſt, the Church in its beſt Cloths, their Plate ſet out with the Relicks, *&c.* the *Madonna* with a Glory very artificially made, and extraordinary good Muſick, which invited a great concourſe of People. The Beggars, to excite Charity, uſed this Phraſe, to whom they addreſſed, *La Madonna conceda le Gratie che deſideri.* The Bleſſed Virgin grant the Bleſſings you deſire. La Madonna di Conſtantinopoli.

The Church of S. *Maria ſopra Minerva*, ſo named, becauſe built where *Minerva*'s Temple ſtood. Here are many good Pictures, neat Marble Chapels well wrought, and many good Monuments. Near the High Altar is a Chriſt in white Marble, incomparably wrought S. Maria ſopra Minerva.

by *M. Angelo*, whither the People's Devotion led them ſo much to kiſs the Foot, that the Fathers have put a Grate of Braſs over, to ſave it; yet ſowide, they can ſtill through the Holes kiſs it, and rub their Beads. In the Chapel of the *Roſary*, lies the Body of S. *Catarina di Siena*, and behind the *Sacriſty*, is her Chamber, at great charge removed from *Siena*, and here converted into a Chapel, and caſed with Marble, like the Holy Houſe. In a little Chapel is a miraculous Crucifix, which is much reſorted to for the Vertue aſcribed to it; which is reaſonable, if true, as one of the *Dominican* Fathers aſſured me, that that very Crucifix wrought many Miracles. This was the groſſeſt Superſtition I met with in any of the Fathers of the *Roman* Church; though the like is common from the inferior People; but the Fathers, in Diſcourſe with Proteſtants, generally diſguiſe themſelves under this Reſerve,

That

That God Almighty does make diſtinction of Places, and more eſpecially anſwers the Deſires of thoſe that addreſs to him in one Place than another; and whereever theſe miraculous Pictures or Statues are, he has more eminently appeared to thoſe who have prayed to him before them, than others. Adjoyning to this Church is a great Convent of *Dominican* Friars, where the General of the Order reſides, and is a conſtant Reception to all the Order that go to *Rome*. Before the Front of the Church is a *Guglia* with *Hieroglyphicks*; betwixt it and the Pedeſtal, is an Elephant in Braſs, whereon 'tis fixed, which was found under the Walls of the Temple of *Minerva*.

S. Pietro Montorio.

S. *Pietro Montorio*, is ſo called from the colour of the Earth, which makes the Hill where it ſtands, look *quaſi Monte d'oro*. The Church is little, and moſt remarkable for the *Transfiguration* over the High

Altar, the laſt Work of *R. Urbin*, and eſteemed by ſome, the beſt Picture in the World. The Convent is of *Franciſcan Obſervant* Fathers; in the middle of the Court is a little Chapel, erected where S. *Peter* was crucified with his head downwards. In it, is a Lamp always burning, and this Inſcription,

*Paulus* III. *Pont. Max.*
*Prædeceſſorum ſuorum veſtigiis*
*Inhærendo, ob eximiam omnium huic*
*Templo Devotionem, atq; Obſervantiam,*
*Inter alia, quibuſlibet Miſſam*
*In hoc Sacello celebrantibus, vice*
*Qualibet, unam Animam ex iis*
*Quæ apud Inferos ad ſua purganda*
*Delicta ſunt, eruntq; deſtinatæ,*
*Redimendi, atq; ab eiſdem*
*Cruciatibus evocandi, omnimodam*
*Perpetuamq; Facultatem conceſſit.*

*Anno Domini* 1535.

Againſt

Againſt this Chapel was fix'd a great wooden Croſs, and one of the Fathers told me that when *Vienna* was beſieged by the *Turks*, a Soldier in the Garriſon made a Vow to S. *Peter*, that on condition he would then protect and defend the City, he would carry on his back to *Rome* the largeſt Croſs he could, and leave it there in Honour of S. *Peter*; and this is the Croſs he brought in obſervance of his Vow.

*Paul* V. built a moſt Magnificent Fountain near this Church, whither he brought the Water at a very great Expence, running through the Country more than 30 Miles to ſupply here.

The *Iriſh Colledge* is only a private Houſe, now uſed by the *Jeſuites* of that Nation for the inſtructing their Youth. They have convenient little Apartments, and a ſmall Chapel and Library; the Number of the Society at preſent exceeds not three Fathers and ſeven Scholars. Iriſh Colledge.

S. Maria della Pace.

The Church of S. *Maria della Pace* is little, but neat, the Pillars and Walls caſed with Marble, an handſome *Cupola*, and good Altar-pieces. The building it, as it is, was miraculous; a Church ſtood where it is, dedicated to S. *Andra degli Aquarenatii, overò Peſcatori.* In the Front was an Image of the Virgin holding her Son in her Arms, and here the young People uſed to Game, and one loſing much, began to throw about him, in an outrageous manner, and caſt Stones againſt this Picture, from whence iſſued Blood; and the marks are ſtill to be ſeen on one of the Cheeks, the Chin, Neck, and Breaſt. This happening in the Pontificate of *Sixtus* IV. and at a time when all *Italy* was involved in Wars, he required a Proceſſion here; and Interceſſions to be made to this *Madonna*; vowing a Church in this place to the *Madonna*, if ſhe would grant Peace among the Chriſtian Princes, and being heard he

he built this, and named it S. *Maria della Pace*, endowed it with *Canons Regular*, to whom he granted great Priviledges, and a Plenary Indulgence all the *Saturdays* of the year, and from the middle of Lent every day till *Wedneſday* in *Eaſter*-Week, during which Time the Image is uncovered.

In the *Corſo* is S. *Maria in via lata*, where S. *Paul's* Houſe ſtood when he came firſt to *Rome*, and is now under it, but this City has been ſo often ſack'd, and has ſuffered ſo much from the Sackers, as well as from Time, that the Houſe is ſunk ſo low, it ſeems rather a Cellar than to have been a Dwelling-houſe. Here, the Inſcription within informs S. *Luke* wrote his Goſpel, and made his Pictures of the Virgin, one whereof in the year 1283. by accident falling into a Well near the Stable of the Palace on the other ſide the Street, then belonging to Cardinal *Pietro Carpocci*, the Water roſe ſo high on a ſudden and

S. Maria in via lata.

and in the Night, that the Stable was full; and the Grooms waked, the Horſes ſwimming in it, who going to ſee what was the matter, beheld the Picture floating on the top of the Water, whereof the Cardinal being adviſed, he came and with great Reverence, took it up, and carried it into his Palace. This being in the Pontificate of *Innocent* the IV. he commanded the building this Church where is this Well, which is viſited with great Devotion, and the Picture, now ſet up in the Church, held in great Veneration, and is uncovered from the middle of *Lent* to the *Octave* of *Eaſter*, during which time *Gregory* XIII. has granted an Indulgence; and the following Inſcription is on a Marble Stone.

*Gregorius XIII. P. P. Univerſis & ſingulis Chriſti fidelibus præſentes literas inſpecturis, ſalutem, & Apoſtolicam Benedictionem. Ad augendam fidelium Religionem*

*ligionem & Animarum ſalutem cæleſtibus Eccleſiæ Theſauris piâ Charitate intenti, omnibus utriuſque ſexus Chriſti fidelibus verè pœnitentibus & confeſſis qui Collegiatam Eccleſiam Sanctæ Mariæ in Via Lata de Urbe, quæ ad præſens denominatio Cardinalatus dilecti filii noſtri Innocentii Card. de Monte, & valde venerabilis inter cæteras ejuſdem Urbis Eccleſias atque inſignis exiſtit, Die Feſto Aſſumptionis ipſius B. Mariæ ſemper Virginis ſingulis Annis à primis veſperis uſque ad ſecundas veſperas & occaſum ſolis ejuſdem Feſti incluſivè devotè viſitârint, & ibi pro Pace & Unione inter Principes Chriſtianos conſervanda & Hæreſium Extirpatione, Sanctæque Matris Eccleſiæ tranquilitate pias ad Deum preces effuderint, plenariam omnium & ſingulorum ſuorum peccatorum Indulgentiam & Remiſſionem Miſericorditer in Domino concedimus, & elargimur,*

non

*non obſtantibus quibuſcunque perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturis. Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum, ſub annulo Piſcatoris, Die* 8 *Aug.* 1577. *Pontificatus noſtri Anno* 5.

S. Giacomo de Spagnuoli.

In the Church of S. *Giacomo de Spagnuoli*. In the *Piazza* of *Navona* is an Altar dedicated to S. *Anne* and the Bleſſed Virgin; on a Praying-desk is a Prayer to be ſaid to them, and this underwritten.

*Alexander P. P. VI. conceſſit Indulgentiam centum Annorum pro mortalibus & venialibus, recitanti hanc Orationem trinâ vice coram Imagine B. Annæ & B. Mariæ Virginis, & Filii ejus quam quidem Indulgentiam proprio ore promulgavit & publicavit, Anno* 1642.

S. S. Vincenzo & Anaſtaſio.

Two Miles from the City by the *Via Oſtienſe* is the Church of S. S. *Vincenzo* and *Anaſtaſio*, belonging

ing

ing to *Ciſtercian* Monks, Here is a plenary Indulgence on the Feaſt of this Church (22d. of *Jan.*) and every time for 6000 years.

S. Paolo di tre Fontane.

Near ſtands S. *Paolo di tre Fontane*, a new Church built over the place where S. *Paul* was beheaded, after which they have a Tradition, his Head leaped three times, and in thoſe places appeared ſo many Fountains of Water, which is expreſſed by the Head cut in Marble over each of them. Many *Voto's* hang near to one of theſe Fountains, in Memory of Miracles wrought there, as by the ſeveral Tablets appears. In one corner of the Church is ſaid to be the Pillar on which S. *Paul* was beheaded. Here are two Altars, and over them very good Pieces, one of the beheading S. *Paul*, the other the Crucifixion of S. *Peter*, by *Guido Rheni*. Over the Church Door is this Inſcription.

*Sancti*

*Sancti Pauli Apoſtoli*
*Martyrii locus*
*Ubi tres Fontes*
*Mirabili: èr erupêrunt.*

Scala Cœli. Near is alſo another little new built Church, called *Scala Cæli.* Over the High Altar is writ in Capital Letters, in Gold.

*Celebrans hic Animam à Pœnis*
*Purgatorii liberat.*

Underneath this Altar is alſo another, Priviledged for the Dead; there lies a Pen and Ink with a Book on the Table, where out of Charity to the Soul of a departed Friend, many write ſuch Friend's Name, and leaving a *Giulio*, the next Prieſt that Officiates, takes the Money, and ſays a Maſs for his Soul.

Here it may not be improper to give ſome Account what a Priviledged Altar is. When the Pope grants

grants a Priviledge to an Altar, he declares, that a Maſs ſaid there, for any Soul in Purgatory, even the moſt obnoxious, ſhall in the ſame moment deliver it thence.

In this Church of *Scala Cœli* are the Bodies of many Martyrs, as appears from what follows, which I tranſcribed from a Tablet by the Door, and gives the Reaſon alſo for the Church's Name. *In hâc Æde dum S. Bernardus Miſſæ Sacrificium celebraret, ſcalam conſpexerit, qua deſcendentes & aſcendentes Angeli Animas in Cœlum inferebant. Hinc factum eſt, ut ſacer ille locus Virgini Deiparæ antea dicatus S. Maria de Scala Cœli vocaretur, Romanique Pontifices indulſerint, ut oblatis hic Divinis Hoſtiis Animæ è Purgatorio pœnis eximerentur.*

*Sub Ara maxima hujus Templi quieſcunt Corpora Sanctorum Martyrum Zenonis Tribuni ac Sociorum Militum, decem millium, ducentorum & trium, qui Dioclefiani ac Maxi-*

*Maximiani Imperatorum juſſu, quod luſtratis Romanis Legionibus Chriſtiani deprehenſi eſſent, in opus Romanarum Thermarum damnati ſunt. Verum abſolutis Thermis, veriti Imperatores ne præter modum auctus damnatorum numerus requie atque otio ad quidpiam moliendum in Romanum Imperium excitaretur, huc ubi eorum ſacra aſſervantur oſſa (quem locus ea ætas, à proximo, qui etiam nunc extat jugi fonte, Guttam jugiter manantem appellabant) vinctos perduci atque ad unum necari juſſerunt. Septimo Idûs Julii, Anno poſt Chriſtum Natum* 299.

Convertites. In *Rome* are two Nunneries of the *Convertites*; one in the *Lungara* for Married Women, that have lived unchaſte, but are Penitent; and the other in the *Corſo* for ſingle Women.

Before I leave the Churches, I cannot forbear ſaying ſomething of their Bells, which are many of them *Engliſh*, and were exported by

by a *Florentine*, in the time of our Great Rebellion, who bought them of the then zealous Reformers, at ſuch eaſie rates, he got a good Eſtate by this Traffick.

Next to the Churches ought to follow the Colledges and Hoſpitals, being founded in Charity: Of the former, after what I before obſerved, there remains only the *Colledge de propaganda Fide*, fronting the *Piazza di Spagna*, and is a great Ornament to it. Here the Cardinals hold Congregations, every Week, for the propagating Religion; and in it, under the care of the Fathers, are ſome *Turks*, *Moors*, and Convert *Dutchmen*, about 36 in all; after they are ſufficiently confirmed in the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and gone through a courſe of Studies, they are ſent home on Miſſions, to convert their Country-men. The Colledge was founded by *Urban* VIII.

Colledge de Propaganda Fide.

Hoſpital of the Spirito Santo. Convertites.

Of the Hoſpitals the chiefeſt are that of the *Holy Ghoſt*, and the *Convertites*, where all Perſons of what Nation ſoever, that are converted to the *Roman* Catholick Religion, are received for a convenient time, and Fathers appointed to inſtruct and confirm them in their Religion.

Engliſh Palace.

Near it is the old Palace belonging to the Crown of *England*, where the *Engliſh* Embaſſadors conſtantly reſided, till *Hen.* VIII. gave it to Cardinal *Campeius* the Pope's Legate in *England*: It now belongs to the Family of *Colonna*.

Pazzorello.

The *Pazzorello*, or the Hoſpital for Fools or Madman, (the *Italian* Language expreſſing both by the ſame Word,) has two handſome Courts, and divers Apartments for Men or Women; but not in ſo regular an Order as thoſe in *Bedlam*: In moſt of the Chambers are three Beds, and they that are much diſtempered be chained by their Necks to a Ring faſtened in the Wall.

Wall. It is obſerved that Fools are more rare and melancholly Mad-men, than in our colder Climes, but raving Mad-men more frequent.

Before I leave this Head of their Churches and Religion, I will add ſomething of the Religious Ceremonies I was preſent at in *Rome*. Arriving there in *Lent*, I attended Cardinal *Howard* in his *Cortaggio* (as it is called) on *Palm*-Sunday, to the Pope's Chapel at *Monte-Cavallo*. Now the going in a Cardinal's *Cortaggio* is after this manner. The Vanity here lies moſt in ſhow, and when any the Cardinals appear in publick, they affect to have as many Coaches waiting upon them as their own Abilities can afford, or the number of thoſe that make Court to them procure; and the waiting upon a Cardinal ſo from his own Palace whither he goes, is called being in his *Cortaggio*. Cardi- Religious Ceremonies.

nal *Howard*, upon all publick occaſions, ſent to the *Engliſh* to deſire their Company, which was a Favour and Reſpect to them, becauſe it gained them a more eaſie admittance to ſee the Functions, and added alſo to his *Grandeur*. The Pope's Age and Infirmities had ſo long confined him to his Chamber, that he was not preſent in the Chapel, but deputed a Cardinal to officiate for him. The Cardinals all met together here, the Biſhops and Prieſt-Cardinals in their Habits were on the Right ſide, and at their Feet the *Caudatarii*, or thoſe that held up their Trains; on the other were the Deacon-Cardinals, with the Generals of the ſeveral Religious Orders, the Prelates and Monſeigniors. After the Chapel was full, and they had all Palm-branches given them by the Cardinal officiating, a Proceſſion began, a Croſs was carried firſt, the Inferiors followed, and Cardinals after them

two

two and two, and laſtly two *Swiſſers* of the Pope's Guards, with their Swords drawn in their Hands. In this Order they walked out of the Chapel into the Hall, round it, and then returned, a *Chorus* all the while of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick.

On *Wedneſday*, in the Holy Week, the Cardinals went to Veſpers at the Pope's Chapel at *Monte-Cavallo*, and had a particular and ſolemn Office; three Lamentations were ſung in a very affecting manner, and the *Miſerere mei Deus*, &c. Near the Altar, on a large Branch, were fifteen Wax-lights, and extinguiſhed ſeverally, and at certain times, all but one, and at the beginning of the *Miſerere* all the other Lights in the Chapel were put out together; at laſt the remaining Light was carried behind the Altar, and all in the Chapel joining on their Knees in the *Miſerere*, at the concluſion knock'd with their Hands and

Feet againſt the Benches and Floor to denote a *Conclamatum eſt*. This Function called the *Tenebræ*, is Myſtical, and I was not fully informed even from the Prieſts what was intended by it, the remaining Light they all agreed was for the Bleſſed Virgin, who continued with our Lord at the Croſs, when all his Diſciples had forſaken him.

The like Ceremony was obſerved in all the Churches of *Rome*.

One hour after Sun-ſet the Pilgrims ſupp'd at the Hoſpital prepared for them, their Sores were dreſſed, and the Feet of ſome waſhed; the Men eat together in large Halls below Stairs, and the Women above, they were reckoned ſix hundred of both Sexes. Perſons of the beſt Quality both Men and Women, to expreſs their Humility, waited on them.

On

On *Thurſday* the *Cardinals* went to the Pope's Chapel in the *Vatican Palace*, where, after Maſs, a conſecrated *Hoſtia* was carried in Proceſſion round the Hall, and from the *Capella di Sixto* to the *Capella Paulina*, where it was put in a Tomb with a Grate before it, a Glory all round, and abundance of Lights burning about it. After it was ſo lodged, and every one of the Cardinals had offered his Devotion, they went together into another Room, where were thirteen Prieſts of ſeveral Nations, whoſe Feet were waſhed by Cardinal *Chigi*, he performing that Function for the Pope, and Gold and Silver Medals given to each. The Reaſon why they were thirteen, is this: *Gregory the Great*, going to waſh the Feet of the Twelve (before that time the limited number) thoſe that aſſiſted him, ſaw there were Thirteen, and were turning away the ſupernumerary, as an Intruder; but Pope *Gregory*

ſeeing ſomething extraordinary in his Countenance, would not permit them; declaring, that as he waſhed the Twelve in Memory of the Apoſtles, ſo he waſhed him in Memory of our Saviour; and this Thirteenth proving to be an Angel, the Number Thirteen has continued ever ſince. This being ended, the Cardinals were entertained at Dinner by the Pope in the *Vatican*, as were the Prieſts, whoſe Feet were waſhed.

This Evening I heard the *Tenebræ* in two or three Churches, and ſaw ſeveral Sepulchres. That in the *Spaniſh* Church of S. *Jacomo*, was the moſt Glorious of any, as their Muſick beſt. In the *Engliſh* Colledge they had the Figure of our Saviour under the High Altar, which was ſeen through Tiffany, and many Lights about it.

Divers Penitents were in the Streets diſciplining themſelves with great ſeverity, all in White, their Faces covered, and Backs bare, which

which they whipp'd as they walk'd along, and brought much Blood.

The Bells and Clocks were all ſilent from the time the *Hoſtia* was laid in the Sepulchre; nay, the little Bells at Houſe-doors, were tied, and knocking only uſed. All the Maces carried before the Cardinals, were with the wrong Ends downward, and ſo the Guards ſtood with their Pikes and Muskets.

The Pilgrims were entertained again at Supper as the laſt Night, and were attended by ſome of the Cardinals.

On *Good-Friday* the Cardinals were again at the Chapel of the *Vatican*, and after ſome Hymns, a little Gold-Croſs that ſtood covered on the Altar, was by degrees uncovered, and elevated, and after three Geniculations, was laid on a Cuſhion at the bottom of the Steps that go up to the Altar, all the Cardinals in Order Two by Two, walk'd bare-footed to it, fell proſtrate, and kiſſing it, made each an

an offering of a Crown in Gold; after them, came up the Biſhops, Monſeigniors, and Generals of the Orders, and made the like Oblations; this is called *Adoratio Crucis.* The Reſponſes are then made thus; *Ecce Lignum Crucis, in quo Salus noſtra pependit;* and then the *Chorus* joyns in *Venite, adoremus.* After this was ended, the Sacrament was brought back in a Proceſſion out of the *Capella Paulina*, into the *Capella di Sixto*, and here conſumed. The like was obſerved in other Churches, though the Sepulchres continued to be ſeen.

On *Eaſter-Day* the Cardinals went to the Pope's Chapel at *Monte-Cavallo*, when the Candles were all lighted again, and a great Paſchal-Candle on a Sconce near the Altar, with five great pieces of Incenſe made up like to Nails, and ſet in it croſs-wiſe, and *Gloria in Excelſis*, ſung. When the Candles were lighted in the ſeveral Churches,

ches, the Banners were diſplayed, Bells rung, and great Guns of the Caſtle S. *Angelo* fired, the Guards held their Muskets as ordinarily, and all Things returned to their former courſe.

*Monday* after *Pentecoſt*, the Cardinals, and moſt of the Clergy in *Rome*, met at S. *Peter's* Church, and went in Proceſſion to the *S. Spirito*, and back again. The The Dean of the S. Colledge (Cardinal *Cibo*) officiated for the Pope; who, if he is able, always bears a Part in the Ceremony. The Pope, by his Bull, commanded a Thankſgiving for the Succeſs of the Chriſtian Arms, and to implore the Divine Aſſiſtance for a continuation thereof, and the total extirpation of Hereſie.

In the Evening I was admitted to the Honour of kiſſing the Pope's Slipper; who, though he knew me to be a *Proteſtant*, gave me his Bleſſing, and ſaid nothing of Religion.

The

The Feaſt of *Corpus Domini* being ſolemnized the 17th. of *June*, *S. N.* the *Hoſtia* was carried in Proceſſion from S. *Peter*'s Church as far as the *Piazza* before the *Convertiti*, and from thence, to the *S. Spirito*, and ſo back into the Church. In this Proceſſion, attended many of the Religious of all the Orders in the Church, the Prelates, Cardinals, *&c.* The Pope's part was ſupplied by Card. *Pio*, who carried the Sacrament. The Street was covered all the way over head, and thronged, as well as the Windows, with Spectators. The Cloiſters of S. *Peter* had incomparable Tapeſtry-Hangings, extreamly well wrought, and from the *Cartones* of *R. Urbin* (now at *Whitehall*) perhaps the greateſt Performances of their kind in the World. The Church was hung with flower'd Crimſon-Silk, with Gold-Fringes; the whole coſt 200000 Crowns; and the rich Altar-Plate, all of Gold, was ſet out this day.

*June*

*June* 28. *S. N.* being the Eve of *S. Peter*, in the Afternoon was a Cavalcade from the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Palace to *Monte-Cavallo*, by *Spaniards*, and thoſe of that Faction, attending the Gennet and Purſe of Gold that were preſented by the D. of *S. Pietro* (Ambaſſador Extraordinary for that Occaſion) to the Pope, being the King of *Spain*'s annual Tribute or Acknowledgment for the Kingdom of *Naples*. The Evening concluded with diſcharging the Guns at *Monte-Cavallo*, and the Caſtle *S. Angelo*, whence very fine Fire-works play'd, eſpecially that they called the *Girandola*. The like were in the *Pizza di Spagna*, over againſt the Ambaſſador's Palace, where were Illuminations, as alſo in all the great Streets. Thoſe which look'd the moſt glorious and ſurprizing, were at S. *Peter*'s Church, before the Front, on the outſide the *Cupola*, and on the Croſs over it.

On

On St. *Peter*'s Day the Cardinals went to the Church dedicated to him, which had the ſame Hangings on as upon *Corpus Chriſti* day. The Statue of S. *Peter* was veſted in *Pontificalibus*, a Mitre on his Head, a *Stola* and Surplice, and Multitudes of People flock'd to kiſs his Foot, and put their Heads under. The *Veſpers* were performed by four Choirs of Muſick, and excellent Singing. After they were ended, the Illuminations were ſet forth again, and the like diſcharging Guns, and Fire-works, both at S. *Angelo*, and the *Piazza di Spagna*, as the laſt Night.

After the Churches, &c. ſo much Reſpect is due to Antiquity, as to give it the next Place; and therefore I ſhall now go on in my Obſervations, to give ſome brief Account of the remaining Buildings of the old *Romans*.

Amphitheatre

The *Amphitheatre*, now commonly called the *Coliſeo*, from a *Coloſſean*

*Coloſſean* Statue in it of *Veſpaſian*, a Building not to be parallell'd, contrived in ſo great and wonderful a manner, that it would commodiouſly contain 87000 Spectators. It was compleated in eleven years, by the induſtry of 30000 Workmen.

It was of this *Martial* ſpeaks,

*Barbara Pyramidum ſileat miracula* Memphis,
*Aſſiduus jactet nec* Babylona *labor*;
*Nec* Triviæ *Templo molles laudentur Iones*;
*Diſſimuletq; Deum cornibus Ara frequens*:
*Aere nec vacuo pendentia* Mauſolea
*Laudibus immodicis* Cares *in Aſtra ferant.*
*Omnis Cæſareo cedat Labor Amphitheatro*:
*Unum pro cunctis Fama loquatur opus.*

Many

Many Christians were here barbarously exposed to wild Beasts; in Memory of which, many Crosses are infixed on the Walls, and Inscriptions on them, and a little Chapel within, over which an Hermit has his Cell. It has suffered much from Time, and the violence of rapacious Hands; but in its Ruines is greater than any thing the Age we live in affords. In the Outwalls are holes in almost ev'ry stone, and Authors do not agree, by whom, and why made: The most common current Opinion is, That the *Goths* and *Vandals* in one of their Incursions into *Italy*, coming to *Rome*, vowed not to leave a Stone intire in their publick Buildings; and staying but fifteen days, could not pull them down, and therefore contented themselves with these Holes, which are to be seen in all the Ruines of the ancient Buildings. The Pillars generally used among the old *Romans*, I observed to have been of the *Corinthian* Order, and fluted. On

On one ſide the *Amphitheatre*, 'tis thought the Gallows ſtood, under which the ſurviving Brother of the *Horatii* was condemned to paſs, for killing his Siſter, after he returned victorious from the *Foſſa Cluilia*, where his two Brothers, and the *Curiatii* fell; the loſs of one of them being lamented by her; for which Fact, the *Romans*, in conſideration of his paſt Services, would not put him to Death, nor yet allow his Merit to palliate his Crime.

Not far from hence is the Triumphal Arch of *Conſtantine*, after his Victory over *Maxentius*. Many Repreſentations are there in *Baſſo Relievo*, and Inſcriptions on both ſides, but ſo imperfect, they are not legible. Under the Arch, is this Dedication, *Liberatori Urbis, Fundatori Quietis.* Conſtantine's Arch.

The Triumphal Arch of *Titus*, erected for him by his Father, upon his taking *Hieruſalem*, has many Repreſentations on it in *Baſſo* Titus's Arch.

*Relievo*, that remain pretty entire; ſuch as, the Triumphal Chariot drawn with four Horſes a-breaſt, the great Candleſtick of *Solomon*'s Temple, that held ſeven Lights, and the Inſtruments with the Veſſels uſed in the Judaical Rites and Ceremonies.

Theatrum Marcelli.

The *Theatrum Marcelli*, which *Cæſar Auguſtus* made to immortalize the Name of *Marcellus*, Son to his Siſter *Octavia*, is now almoſt totally in Ruines, out of which is raiſed the Palace of the *P. Savelli.*

Sept. Severus's Arch.

The Triumphal Arch of *Sept. Severus*, is pretty entire; it was erected for his Victory over the *Parthians*; on both ſides the Arch are Trophies proper for a General, and an Admiral, and within Sacrifices.

Cloaca.

Some little Remains are ſtill viſible of the *Cloaca* made by *Tarquinius Priſcus*, ſo wide and high, that it is reported a Cart loaded with Hay could have drove in it.

Betwixt

Betwixt the *Monte Aventino*, where now is a little Church dedicated to S. *Sabina*, and the *Monte Palatino*, on which is the *Horto Farneſiano*, (where are ſome good Statues, and many Vaults under ground of the old Building,) lies a pleaſant Vale, in which was the *Circus Maximus*, now a Kitchin-Garden. Near it began the great Fire of *Rome*, kindled by *Nero*'s Command.

Circus Maximus.

*Templum Solis*, now converted into a Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. In the Cloyſter before it a great Head cut in Stone with a large wide Mouth, and is called *Bocca della Verita*. The Inſcription by it informs, that the *Romans* to make their Oaths more Solemn, were wont to put their Hands into this Mouth when they ſwore.

Templum Solis.

The *Pyramidal Mauſoleum of C. Seſtius*, who was Conſul, and a Prieſt of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, ſtands in the Wall of this City, of

C. Seſtius's Monument.

a conſiderable heighth, and all of *Greek* Marble; there were four handſome Marble Pillars by it, but at preſent only two.

Monte Teſtaceo.

The *Monte Teſtaceo*, half a Mile in compaſs, and ſixty Foot high, is an heap of broken Pots which were thrown there out of the City by the old *Romans*; yet underneath are now made excellent cool Vaults that keep Wine very well, whither many reſort in the hot Seaſons to drink, and refreſh themſelves.

Caſtrum Prætorianum Tiberii.

The *Caſtrum Prætorianum Tiberii*, where his Guards were wont to exerciſe, is covered with Graſs, and only ſome remainders of the old Walls ſtanding.

Circo di Caracalla.

*Circo d' Antonino Caracalla* has its out Walls entire. It was of a large extent, and in the middle was the Obelisk, now in the *Piazza di Navona*.

Capitol.

There is nothing remaining of the old *Capitol* but the Foundation, on which an handſome Building is ſuper-

ſuperſtructed, where the *Roman* Senators live, and Courts of Juſtice are held; the aſcent to it very great; the ancient Statues in the *Piazza*, and thoſe within are particularly mentioned by *Laſſels*. In one Chamber are fixed in the Wall, many pieces of old Stones, found under ground, with the Names of many the old *Roman* Conſuls. Here is alſo a *Buſto* of *Rhea Silvia*, the Mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*; and *Virgil* in white Marble: In another Apartment is a Statue of *Jupiter*, the God *Pan*, the Pedeſtal whereof is Modern, and on that inſcribed,

*Panis ruſticum Numen ab inculto ſitu ad altiorem reſtituitur.*

The Buſto's of *Plato* and *Diogenes*; the Statue of a *Sybil*, and another of *Marius* the *Conſul*.

Behind the Capitol are ſome remainders of the Temples of *Jupitur Tonante* and *Concordia*.

Forum Romanum.

The *Forum Romanum* lies in a Valley, betwixt the *Monte Palatino* and the *Capitol.*

Lupercalia.

By it are the Ruins of the *Lupercalia*, a Temple in Honour of *Romulus* and *Remus*, that were Nurſed by a Wolf.

Temple of Janus.

The Portals of the Temple of *Janus*, are all that remain of it; the Doors were never to be ſhut but when the World was at Peace; ſo they were ſhut but twice; the laſt time was in *Auguſtus Cæſar*'s Reign, when Chriſt was born.

Temple of Jupiter Stator.

Three Columns are ſtanding of the Temple of *Jupiter Stator.*

Temple of Antoninus Pius and Fauſtina.

The Temple of *Antoninus Pius* and *Fauſtina* is converted into a Church dedicated to S. *Laurence.*

Via Sacra.

From the Arch of *Titus* to that of *Sept. Severus* lay anciently the *Via Sacra* or *Trionfale.*

Temple of Caſtor and Pollux.

The *Temple* of *Caſtor* and *Pollux* is dedicated to S. S. *Coſmo* and *Damiano*; the old Doors of Braſs are there ſtill.

The

The *Tempio della Pace* is very ruinous. It was one of the richeſt and greateſt in *Rome*; for in it were kept the Riches and Ornaments of *Solomon*'s Temple, which *Titus* brought in Triumph hither. Tempio della Pace.

There are ſome Ruins of the *Temple of the Sun and Moon.* Temple of the Sun and Moon

Where *Nero*'s Palace ſtood is a Convent, and the Gardens of *Engliſh Dominican* Fryars, maintained by Cardinal *Howard.*

The *Ponte S. Angelo* is over the River *Tyber*, denominated from the Caſtle of S. *Angelo*, near it. The Bridge is ſo wide that two Coaches may paſs together with great eaſe, and Walks on each ſide raiſed for others on foot; the Rail and Balaſter is of white Marble, and ſo are the Twelve Statues that are ſet upon it, Ten of them repreſenting our Saviour's Sufferings, the other two S. *Peter* and S. *Paul.* Ponte S. Angelo.

Caſtle of S. Angelo.

The Caſtle of S. *Angelo* was formerly known by the Name of *Hadriani Moles*, becauſe the Aſhes of *Adrian* the Emperor were here kept; it is at this day the ſtrongeſt, and beſt fortified place in *Rome*, the Treaſure of the Church is kept in it, and from the *Vatican* hither is built a long Gallery on Arches, and covered on the top, for his Holineſs to retire to this Caſtle, in caſe any Civil Commotions threaten his Quiet at the *Vatican*. This is alſo the Priſon of State, whither the more eminent Criminals are committed. By a particular Licenſe from Cardinal *Cibo*, I got leave to ſee Dr. *Burrhi*, (a Priſoner here;) He is a *Milaneſe* by Birth, and now in years, one that has applied himſelf to Phyſick and Chymiſtry, and has been very fortunate in his Practice of them. He was condemned to die by the Inquiſition for theſe Doctrines: *That the Bleſſed Virgin was God equal with her Son; and that the Holy Spirit*

*Spirit was incarnate in her, as the Eternal Word in the Son. That the three Perſons in the Trinity were the Firſt, Second, and Third Heaven. That the Son was from Eternity diſſatisfied with his Father, for that he had not made him equal with him. That the conſecrated* Hoſtia *has in it as well the Body of the Mother as the Son; and that by gathering the Crumbs, and putting them together in the Cup, was typified the Union betwixt the Son and Mother.* Theſe Opinions, how ridiculous and abſurd ſoever they may appear, wanted not Followers both in *Italy* and *Germany*; he diſcourſing plauſibly, and performing by virtue of his Chymiſtry, Things out of the common Road. He boaſts of curing many that were left by their Phyſicians; that in *Denmark* he made an Houſe remove out of its place, before the King, without any viſible help; and made a Statue to walk and move Arms, Legs, and Body, which laſt he told me

me was done chiefly by *Mercury*. But his Doctrines ſcandalouſly ſpreading, the *Holy Office* had their Spies abroad to take him, and reſiding in the Court of *Germany*, by reaſon of an extraordinary Cure he had wrought on the *Empreſs*, was ſent for thither, and delivered to thoſe *Harpyes*, the *Empreſs* only gaining this for him, that he ſhould not ſuffer Death; ſo he is a perpetual Priſoner; and ſhe in gratitude for his Services to her, has ſetled on him a Competency for Life for his Maintenance. He ſhewed me ſeveral his Chymical Preparations of Salts and Spirits; and diſcourſed much in commendation of Mr. *Boyle*, whoſe Experimental Philoſophy he approved. He told me, that any Salt extracted from a Plant put into a Glaſs, would in time fix it ſelf to the ſides of that Glaſs, in reſemblance of the Plant from whence extracted, and ſhew'd me the Experiment. I had not time to inform my ſelf much from him,

him, no Company being permitted to ſtay longer with him, than for three Quarters of an Hour. He has ſome knowledge in Painting, and has wrought at it himſelf. He has an extraordinary good Picture of *Donna Olympia*, by *Guido Rheni*. He has always ſome Men that he employs at Work, they were ſmoothing Marble-Stones, one of which, of *Granito Orientale*, he valued at 10000 Crowns.

Something diſtant from *Rome* is the Temple of *Bacchus*, conſecrated by *Alex.* IV. to the Honour of *God*, and S. *Conſtantia*. The Figure is round and within are two rows of fine Marble Pillars, twelve in each, twenty four in all, alluding to the twenty four Hours that make a Natural Day; it had four Doors (one now ſtopp'd up) denoting the four Seaſons, 12 Niches in the Wall, repreſenting the 12 Months of the year, in which formerly ſtood ſo many Images of the Heathen Gods. There is much Painting in *Freſco*; the

Temple of Bacchus.

the Sacred, Modern, the Prophane and Antique. In this Temple is a rare and wonderful piece of Antiquity, called the *Tomb of Bacchus*, of a prodigious great ſize, and all of Porphyry, one of the hardeſt Stones that is, curiouſly wrought with Figures of Vines, Birds, Beaſts, *&c.* *Platina* in his Lives of the Popes, treating of *Paul* II. ſays, he had given Order for the bringing this Tomb into *Rome*, with an Intention (as it was believed) to make it his own, being much pleaſed with its Antiquity and excellent Work; but dying ſuddenly in a Journey, and in the Night, his Commands were never executed.

Forum Nervæ

The *Forum Nervæ* is near the *Via Trionfale*, and was ſo called from the *Forum* made by *Nerva*, whoſe Palace ſtood by it. Some part of the old Walls, with Noble great Marble Pillars, are yet to be ſeen.

*Mi-*

*Minerva's Temple* has little remaining, beſides the upper end which is entire, with the Goddeſs her ſelf *in alto relievo.* Minerva's Temple.

Here it may not be improper to ſubjoin what I ſaw in the Cuſtody of two Famous Antiquaries, the one Signior *Pietro* whoſe Collection is of *Ægyptian* Idols, the old Inſtruments that have been uſed in the *Roman* Sacrifices, Urns, *Priapus's*, which the Women wore about their Necks, out of a Superſtitious Opinion they ſhould be the more fortunate in having Children, a true *Roman* Standard with the Eagle in Braſs over it, Arms of the *Turks*, ancient *Buſto's*, Medals, *Intaglia's*, *&c.* Signior *Pietro Bellorio*, the moſt celebrated Antiquary in *Italy*, (Library-Keeper to the Queen *Chriſtina* of *Sueden*, and Conſerver of the Antiquities of *Rome*,) ſhewed me ſeveral Veſſels and Inſtruments, uſed in the Sacrifices; Idols, Lamps, uſed in the Heathen Temples, with divers other Two Antiquaries.

other rare pieces of Antiquity, whereof he gives a very rational Account.

Piazza's. The publick *Piazza's* in *Rome*, are more frequent than in any other City I ever saw, and more Glorious; the chiefeſt are the *Piazza di Spagna*, *di Navona*, & *di Colonna*.

The *Piazza di Spagna*, is ſo called from the Palace of the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador in it; the fine Fountains like a Ship, called the Barcage, is no little Ornament thereto.

The *Piazza di Navona*, where every *Wedneſday* the publick Market is kept, is of an oblong Form, appears very great, with the Water-works and *Guglia* in the middle and fine Churches, Palaces, and other handſome Buildings that adorn it.

Near to this *Piazza* is the Statue of *Paſquin*, much celebrated for the ingenious Libels that are often fixed on it, and from thence are called

called *Paſquinades*. Upon the late Differences betwixt the Pope and *French* King this Diſtich was found there.

*Correxit Petrum Gallus, plora-*
*vit & ille:*
*Nunc Petrus Gallum corrigit, ille*
*negat.*

The *Piazza di Colonna*, from the Column or Pillar erected in the middle of it, one hundred ſeventy five Foot high, having fifty ſix Windows, and within two hundred and ſix Steps, made by *Aurelius Antoninus*, in Honour of his Father *Antoninus Pius*; and there is upon it in *baſſo relievo*, his Victories over the *Armenians*, *Parthians*, *Germans*, *Vandals*, and *Sarmatians*: On the top was *Antoninus*'s Statue; but *Sixtus Quintus* inſtead thereof ſet up one of S. *Paul* in Braſs, and gilt.

After

After the Ancient Buildings in *Rome*, the Modern may be allowed Place; which, however ſhort they come of them, do certainly equal, if not exceed any others now in the World. Of theſe, I ſhall begin with the Pope's Palaces, the *Vatican* and *Monte-Cavallo*, and for the reſt, I ſhall proceed in the Order in which I ſaw them.

Vatican-Palace.

In the *Vatican-Palace*, is on Arſenal with Arms for 20000 Horſe, and 40000 Foot. From it, paſſing through the *Belvedere* (a vaſt long Gallery) I went into the *Vatican* Library. Over the Door are theſe Words, *Sixti P. P.* V. *Bibliotheca Vaticana*; it is very wide, and in the Form of a T; but that the upper part is not proportionable to the other; it is all well painted, though by ſeveral hands; whereof this Account is given; the Pope demanding of *M. Angelo*, in what time he could paint it, was anſwered, That with his own hand he could not do it in leſs than an hundred

hundred years, but with an hundred hands in one year; which was for diſpatch, ordered, and compaſſed within the time. On one ſide, in *Freſco* are all the General Councils; on the other, the principal ancient Libraries of the World; and on the Range of Pillars that go up the middle, the Inventers of Letters. All Books and Manuſcripts are kept in Boxes; ſo their Number cannot be ſo well judged, as in others. The croſs-Walk is 350 paces, whereof at one end, for 90 paces, are only Deſigns in Architecture; the reſt contains Books and Manuſcripts: In the whole, there are ſaid to be 25000 Manuſcripts, and 15000 Printed Books. Here I ſaw *H.* VIII*th's* Letters to *Anne Bullen*, that are kept as a Treaſure, and preſerved as a Blot on our Reformation; they are ſome in *Engliſh*, others in *French*, and very affectionately writ. His Anſwer to *M. Luther's* Book of the ſeven Sacraments. The ancienteſt

Manuſcript of the Bible is a *Septuagint*. The Library-keeper particularly ſhewed me *M. Luther's* Tranſlation of the Bible in the *German* Language, and his Prayer at the latter end; which, as he interpreted to me, contained a Petition for many Wives, but few Children; all writ, as he pretended, in his own Hand. Here is the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*. Out of the Library, I went into the Palace; in which with the Garrets and Cellars are reckoned 12522 Apartments, whereof, five or ſix Thouſand habitable lodging Rooms. There are 22 Courts, the Buildings irregular, and ſome of the Courts little, but high. In the *Cortile* of the *Belvedere*, are theſe ancient Statues ſet in Niches, an *Apollo*, *Laocoon*, *Venus* and *Cupid*, a *Venus*, *Antinous*, and *Hercules*, and over them, are the Heads of the Oracles taken out of the *Pantheon*. In the middle of the Court are Repreſentations of *Tyber* and *Nilus*, and a broken Trunk

Trunk of *Hercules*, called *M. Angelo*'s School; he profeſſing to have learn'd more from that than any thing he had ever ſeen. In the little Garden of the *Belvedere*, are fine Water-works, and a Ship in the Fountain, which gives a Broadſide, and diſcharges with Water. In the great Garden are more *Guiochi d'Acqua*, and many Orange-Trees. Going hence again into the Palace, is a large Pine-Apple in Braſs, in which were repoſed the Aſhes of *Adrian* in the *Moles Adriani*. In the Palace is a very fine *Viſto*, through *Gregory* the XIII*th*'s Gallery, where are painted on the Walls Maps of the ſeveral Provinces and chief Cities in *Italy*. *Sixtus* the V*th*'s Chapel was painted by *M. Angelo*'s Maſter, and *Urban* the VIII*th*'s by *Pietro di Cortona*. The whole Palace, in ſhort, abounds with excellent Paintings, among which, the Value that is had for *Raphael*'s Gallery of the Hiſtory of the Old and New Te-

ſtament, and the three Chambers he painted, is plain from the great Reſort of Painters, always copying from them.

Monte-cavallo. In the Palace of *Monte-Cavallo* the preſent Pope *Innocent* XI. generally lives, being a better Air than the *Vatican*. The Rooms of Audience are very handſome, and the Gallery pleaſant. In the Garden is an Aviary of Doves, many Orange and Limon-Trees, and whole Hedges of Mirtle. The *Guiochi d'Acqua* are very delighting, eſpecially the Organ that plays a Tune by the Water. The Stables here are great; but this Pope goes ſo little out of his Chamber, they are meanly filled, only four or five *Spaniſh* Gennets, and ſome few Horſes and Mules.

Palace Pamphylio. The Palace of Pr. *Pamphylio* is a Noble great Building, and in it many choice Pictures.

Palace Colonna. The Palace of the *Conteſtabile di Colonna* is very large, and well filled with variety of good Pictures.

The

The Palace of Cardinal *Chigi*, a Temporal Prince in the Republick of *Siena*, as well as Spiritual here, has a ſtately Hall, through which I went on the left hand into eight Rooms, all high and large, with rich Hangings, and Crimſon-Velvet Chairs; on the other ſide, anſwering to them, are others, with many rare Pictures, and in the Apartments below, as good Statues. Palace Chigi.

The Palace of the Prince *Borgheſe*, built by *Paul* V. the Head of this Family, is one of the Nobleſt in *Rome*. On the firſt Floor is a ſweet *Viſto* through thirteen ſeveral Rooms, terminated by a Water-work always playing. *Paul* V. his Picture is here in Moſaick work, ſo curiouſly wrought, there are ſaid to be one Million and ſeven Hundred Stones only in the Face. In one of the firſt Apartments is a large Porphyry Baſin, on the ſides an Eagle and Dragon in Braſs, ſpouting Water into it. They are the Palace Borgheſe.

Arms of the Family. Here is a Table of *Jaſper Orientale*, valued at 12000 Crowns. In another Room are the 12 *Cæſars* Heads in Porphyry, all ancient. To mention the choice Pictures in this Palace, were a vain Undertaking, it having the Name from all the Palaces in *Rome*; for it's ſaid to have 1700 Originals, whereof, 150 of *Raphael*, and as many of *Titian*. Here is the famous Crucifixion of *M. Angelo*, concerning which this Account is given and credited. *Julius* the II. commanded him to draw a Crucifixion as natural as was poſſible; ſo he tied a Man to a Croſs, and went to work; but not being ſufficiently ſatisfied with the Light it gave him, he nailed his Hands and Feet to the Croſs, and pierced his Side, really crucifying him. *M. Luther* is drawn by *Titian*, and a *Madona* by *S. Luke*. The Winter-Apartments above, are both low and little, but neat.

As *Borgheſe*'s Palace is juſtly eſteemed for its Pictures, ſo is *Juſtiniani*'s for ancient Statues and *Baſſo Relievo's*; for beſides thoſe in the Court, and on the Stairs, here is a Gallery extreamly full of them. The moſt valued is the *Minerva*, reckoned at 20000 Piſtols, and the very ſame the Heathens worſhipped. *Jupiter Ammonius*, *Diana Epheſiana* in white Marble, ſeveral *Ægyptian* Idols, particularly a Goat of great Beauty, *Homer*'s Head, *Sybilla Tiburtina*'s Buſto in *Greek* Marble, *Nero*'s Head, S. *Helen*, that found the Croſs, and ſo great a number of others, they are ſaid in all to be 800. A *Viſto* in this Palace through ten Apartments, wherein are many good Pictures, eſpecially the Four Evangeliſts by *Carravagio*, and *Pouſin's Innocents*, and our *Saviour* in the Judgment-Hall before *Pontius Pilate*, by *Titian*, worth 50000 Crowns. This Family was chiefly raiſed by *Innocent* X. though they boaſt them-

Palace Juſtiniani.

themſelves deſcended from the Emperor *Juſtinian.*

Palace Altieri. The Palace of the Cardinal and Prince *Altieri* is a ſtately Building, inhabited by two Brothers, Nephews to the laſt Pope (*Clement* X.) It is ſaid to have coſt a Million of Crowns building, and as many furniſhing. At the Entrance into the Palace, going up the Stairs, is a Coloſſean Statue of an *Indian* King, in the Habit of his Country. In the Prince's Apartments, are a large Table of *Lapis Lazuli*, a Room painted Grotto-wiſe, that coſt 3500 Crowns, a little Looking-Glaſs, eſtimated at 20000 Piſtols, the Frame and Back of pure Gold, weighs fourteen Pound, and is beſet with thirteen Topaz's, thirty ſix Sapphires, eight Diamonds, and a curious knot of Emeralds.

In the Cardinal's Apartments were great Riches, the Chairs in many of them of Crimſon Velvet, with Gold Galoom and Fringe, and coſt twenty Piſtols each.

The

The Palace *Farneſe*, belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, being lent to the *French* Embaſſador, the Marqueſs *de Lauardine*, then reſiding in *Rome*, was not to be ſeen in the Chambers. In the Court is a Figure of *Hercules*, by *Glycon*, the Famous *Athenian* Statuary, which I ſaw, and the *Foro Farneſiano*, found under ground in the *Thermæ Caracallæ*, with ſome other Fragments of Antiquity. Palace Farneſe.

In the Palace of *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sueden*, is a ſweet Summer Apartment of eight or ten *Stanza*'s, painted well in *Freſco*, and full of good Statues; among them is *Julius Cæſar*'s, the Body all of Alabaſter, Oriental and Antique; eight of the Muſes, Antique, with *Apollo* in the middle, which, though modern, is yet by *Cavalier Bernini*; two fine Pillars of Oriental *Agata*, an Ancient Altar, with a *Bacchanal* on the ſides, in *baſſo relievo*, neat Baths of black Marble, and an Ancient *Venus* placed in a Niche Palace of the Q. of *Sueden*.

Niche over them. Above is the Hall for Muſick, and the Rooms of State, which are adorned with many excellent Pictures, moſt done by *Paolo Veroneſe*, *Michael*, *Raphael*, *Corregio*, and *Titian*. The Queen's Library conſiſts of three handſome Chambers, and a large Collection of Books in moſt Siences, and in the Learned Languages, beſides many in the Modern, which ſhe underſtands beyond what may be expected either from her Sex or Quality. I had the Honour to be admitted to an Audience by her, as moſt Travellers are, whom ſhe receives very courteouſly.

Palace Parma in the Lungara.

The Palace of the Duke of *Parma* in the *Lungara*, where his Reſident lives, is incomparably well painted by *R. Urbin* in *Freſco*. In the Garden are the largeſt and beſt Orange Trees I obſerved any where in *Rome*.

Palace of the French Abbot.

The *French Abbot's Palace*, without *Rome*, is viſited by moſt Strangers, and is chiefly remarkable for its

its many Fantaſtical *Motto*'s; at coming in they are all againſt Women, in moſt of the Rooms on different Subjects, and in *Italian*; no where in the Houſe can one look, but they preſent themſelves to view. His Pictures are by the beſt Modern Hands; and his Gardens pleaſant, though little.

In the Palace of the Cardinal *D'Eſte* are great Preparations for his Publick Entry, (he having not been in *Rome* ſince he was created Cardinal,) ſuch as providing rich Hangings, thirty Coaches, ſo compleated both within and without with Velvet, Embroideries, Gildings, Carvings, *&c.* that in them alone, with Harneſſes for his Horſes, I was aſſured the Expence would riſe to 140000 Crowns; his Liveries will be proportionably ſplendid. There has ever been an Emulation betwixt the Cardinals of this Family, and that of *Medici*, which ſhould make the moſt pompous appearance; but this generally exceeds, Palace D'Eſte.

ceeds, as he is like to do now. By theſe vyings the *Romans* get well while they laſt, but obſerve them too hot to hold; for 'tis ſeldom known that either continue long in *Rome*; for after they have drained themſelves by ſuch Extravagancies, they retire, the one to *Florence*, the other to *Modena*, to recruit, and when a freſh Stock is got together, it flies away after the ſame manner.

Palace Barberini.

The Magnificent Palace of the *Barberini*, erected by *Urban* VIII. and now divided betwixt the Cardinal *Barberini*, and Prince of *Palæſtina* of that Family, is the greateſt in *Rome* after the *Vatican*. The great Hall, in common to both Families, is well painted by *Pietro di Cortona*. Here is a white Parrot with a green Coppe, affirmed to have been in *Rome* one hundred and fifty years, and was given to *Urban* when a young Prelate: How they prove this I cannot tell, but it is told with great confidence. In the

the Cardinal's Apartments are thirteen Rooms full of choice Pictures and ancient Statues, as a *Busto* of *Urban* VIII. of *Terra Cotta*, on the Pedestal are these Words:

*Gio Gambassi cieco fecit.*

This Blind Man was excellent in such Work, and wrought like, only by feeling on Faces; *Sept. Severus* in Brass; *Narcissus* extraordinarily well done in white Marble; a Basin and Ure, Painted by *R. Urbin*, that cost 100 Pistols; a *Magdalen* of *Guido Rheni*; the Statue of *M. Aurelius*; a true *Diana Ephesia* valued at 10000 Crowns; the *Busto* of *Silenus*, Foster-Father of *Bacchus*; *Faustina* Wife of *M. Aurelius*; a *German* Lady in her Country Habit, by *Titian*, that cost 4000 Crowns; *Agrippina*, *Nero*'s Mother; an ancient Oracle; one of the Muses; *Seneca*; a Vestal-Virgin Sacrificing; Two Monstrous *Ægyptian* Idols; a *Roman* Idol; a

*Faunus*

*Faunus* God of the Woods; a *Diana*, the Body of Oriental Agate; *Jul. Cæſar* and *Scipio Africanus*, their *Buſto's* ſo good that they are valued at 1000 Piſtols a-piece. The ſeveral *Buſto's* of *Druſus Germanicus*, *Maximus*, *Maximinus*, &c. The Statues of *Ceres*, *Agrippina*, and *Brutus*, all Noble Pieces of Antiquity.

On the Prince's ſide, among others, are theſe Curioſities, *viz.* a *Roman Driga*, in *Mezzo Relievo*, in Braſs; Two *Roman* Idols; a Veſtal Virgin; the God *Jupiter*; Two Statues of *Ceres*, one in the Habit of a Prieſteſs, the other with a *Cornucopia*; the *Buſto's* of *Venus*, *Bacchus*, *Silenus*, and *Faunus*; *Nature* the common Mother; *Diogenes* recumbing; the Picture of *Germanicus* dying in his Tent, by *Pouſin*, one of the beſt Pieces in *Rome*, and worth 5000 Piſtols. The Prince's Summer Apartments are great as well as pleaſant; there are Water-works playing in ſome, which make

make them always cool. The Library is extraordinary, for a private Family, exceeding moſt of the publick ones in *Rome*; there are two Rooms well filled with good Books, and MSS. and a choice Collection of Medals. Here is the *Monaſticon Anglicanum.* I muſt not forget in this Palace the Picture of our *King* on Horſeback, when the *Cardinal* and *Prince* made an Entertainment for his *Embaſſador*, they wanted the *King*'s Picture to grace it; and wanting time for the drawing one entirely new, the *French King*'s Head was ſtruck out of a Picture they had of him, and our *King*'s, by *Franceſco di Pavia*, (a good Artiſt) ſet on his Shoulders; which, though it be not very like, yet has ſuch a reſemblance it may be ſeen to be his; under the Horſe's Feet lie proſtrate two Figures repreſenting *Hereſie*, and one has a Mask in its Hand to ſignifie the extirpating and unmasking of *Hereſie* by the *French King*, which were

were continued though the Picture changed.

After the Palaces of *Rome* the *Villa*'s deserve a place, which have been made at an incredible Expence, and though many of them are ill kept, yet must be allowed, even under those disadvantages, to be great in their Designs, as well as pleasant and refreshing in the hottest Seasons. I will begin with the

Villa di Medici *Villa di Medici*, near to the *French* Minims of *Trinita de Monti*, and belonging to the Duke of *Florence*, in it are still many excellent Statues (though some of the choicest have been carried to *Florence*,) and sweet Gardens, which lie in very ill Order.

Villa Borgheſe The *Villa Borgheſe*, a little distance from the *Porta del Popolo*, is a large Garden, about three Miles in compass; the House in the middle is very handsome, and on the outside are set into the Wall many good *Bass'o Relievo's*, and within some valuable Paintings, but bet-

ter

ter Statues. Here are many Fountains and Jetto's of Water, and a multitude of ſweet Walks, with what elſe can render ſuch a place pleaſant: Joyning to it is a Park, no great compaſs of ground, nor maintaining many Deer, they being kept merely out of *Grandeur*, the *Italians* having not that regard for Veniſon as we have.

The *Villa* of Cardinal *Chigi* has a pretty Garden-Houſe, and great Plenty of *Guiochi d'Acqua*. Villa Chigi.

The *Villa Montalto*, made by *Sixtus* V. now belonging to a Grandee of *Spain*. There are ſome excellent Pictures and Statues in the Houſe, and many more ſold away to the *French* King. The Walks are wide and long, and have abundance of Water-works. Villa Montalto.

The *Villa Ludoviſia* is three Miles in compaſs, in it are a vaſt number of Statues, and variety of Walks, very ill kept, the Prince being poor, of whom this is worthy notice, that though he has Villa Ludoviſia.

sold two or three great Palaces, and a good Estate in Land, yet cannot be tempted by the *French* King's large Offers to part with his Statues. This Family was raised by *Gregory* XV. In a little House in the middle of the Garden, is a rich Bed-sted, inlaid with precious Stones, valued at 100000 Crowns, and a petrefied Man.

Villa Mattea. The *Villa Mattea* is situate on the *Monte Cælio*. In the House are many Statues, and in the Garden *Guiochi d'Acqua*.

Villa Pamphylia. The *Villa Pamphylia* is very large, and abounds with sweet Walks and Water-Works. The House in it, is on the outside almost covered over with old *Basso Relievo's*, found in divers places, and there fixed; and within are many good Statues and Pictures, as *Seneca*'s Statue found under ground, a Vestal Nun, an Urn of Oriental Alabaster, a *Mezzo Relievo* of *Andromeda*, a *Bacchus* in Porphyry, *Tullia Cicero*'s Daughter's

ter's Head, and a lovely Head of a young *Roman* Lady by *Titian.*

Going to this *Villa* I paſſed under a Noble Aqueduct, built by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, and repaired by *Paul* V. It is raiſed a great heighth upon Arches, and the Water brought many Miles. Theſe are the principal *Villa's* of *Rome.*

In this City the *Jews* are ſo numerous, they have a Synagogue, and a part of the City aſſigned for them to inhabit; they are lock'd up every Night, and at liberty the next Morning; only at *Eaſter* they are lock'd up from *Thurſday* Night in the Holy Week, till *Monday* Morning, that they may neither deride nor affront the Solemn Worſhip of the Chriſtians during that time. Their Synagogue is ſlovenly, and their Worſhip appears irreverent. I ſaw two Circumciſions, and heartily pitied the poor Children, who ſeemed very uneaſily to bear the ſeverity of the Inſtitution; during the performance of it the *Jews* made

The Jews.

an howling chanting noiſe to drown the crys of the Children.

Before I conclude my Remarks with ſome Account of the Civil Government, I cannot forbear making ſome mention here of the *Madona* on the Bridge of the *Ponte Molo*, with a Lamp always burning before it, many *Voto's* hanging by, and this Inſcription:

Ponte Molo.

*D. O. M.*

*Vetuſtam hanc Deiparæ Genetricis Imaginem ad Viatorum præſidium & Pietatem hic poſitam, Omneſq; Eleemoſynas à Chriſtianorum Obſequio in ejus cultum erogatas, Innocentius Decimus Monialibas pœnitentibus, ſub Titulo Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ ad Curſum, in earum Paupertatis Subſidium, Apoſtolica Authoritate, conceſſit. Abi, Viator, & à Matre Miſericordiæ Addiſce Miſericordiam erga Pauperes pœnitentes.*

The

The Government and Laws of *Rome* are not eaſily underſtood. A *Cardinal* is always Governour of *Rome*, (he is for the moſt part the Pope's Nephew.) It is at preſent the Cardinal *Spinola*, a *Genoeſe*, and lives in the Palace called the Governour's Palace. He gives an Account twice a Week (*Wedneſday* and *Saturday*) of his Adminiſtration, and what occurs in his Government, receiving Orders and Directions how to proceed upon all Emergencies. He has ſeveral Judges under him, both Civil and Criminal, beſides inferiour Officers aſſiſting in diſcharge of this Truſt. At the *Campidoglio* lives one with the Title of firſt Senator of *Rome*; he is generally a Foreigner and Doctor of the Laws, impowered by the *Pope's Breve*, and continues during pleaſure, giving an Account of his Government weekly to the *Pope* and Governour of *Rome*. The Government both Civil and Criminal is in a great mea-

ſure, depending on the Pope's Will, who Puniſhes, Pardons, and lays Taxes as he ſees good, without conſulting others, and often without Precedent. As the Laws are uncertain and ambulatory, ſo are the Puniſhments; the moſt common is hanging. When a Crime is attended with unuſual Circumſtances of Barbarity they uſe the *Martello*; the Malefactor is then carried to the Place of Execution, (generally the *Piazza* before the *Pontè S. Angelo*,) where, while he is on his Knees, the Executioner behind him with his *Martello* (or Hammer) ſtrikes him over the Temples, and knocks him on one ſide; he follows his blow, and almoſt at the ſame inſtant cuts his Throat, and rips open his Belly, taking out his Entrails, and then Beheads and Quarters him. I accidentally ſaw an Execution of this kind. It was cruel and terrifying to the Spectators, but I cannot believe very tormenting to the Malefactor;

lefactor; the firſt blow ſo ſtunn'd him, I cannot think he felt any thing afterwards. I was ſurprized to ſee the People throw up their Handkerchiefs on the Scaffold, and the Executioner, after dipping them in the Malefactor's Blood, return them again; but was told it was out of a Superſtitious Opinion, that their Handkerchiefs were afterwards Preſervatives againſt Diſeaſes and Evil Spirits, and often cured Diſtempers. Beheading is with an Engine, the Axe tyed, which, when the Cord is cut falls down with that force, it never fails to ſever the Head from the Body. Leſſer Crimes are frequently puniſhed by the *Strappado*, it is hanging the Criminals by the Arms drawn backward, and being ſo bound, they are drawn up on high, and let down again with a violent ſwing, which (if uſed with rigour) unjoints their Back and Arms. One ſevere inſtance was given me of this ſort of Puniſhment, there be-

ing one of the laſt *Carnavals* a great ſtop of Coaches in the *Corſo*, ſome backing forced thoſe behind them to do ſo too, and a Coachman backing broke the Pole of *Don Livio* (the *Pope*'s *Nephew*'s) Coach, and for that the Governour ordered him the *Strappado* three ſeveral times, which ſo diſlocated his Joints, he continues maim, and is like to do ſo as long as he lives. They boaſt not a little, though I think with very little reaſon, of the *Roman* Juſtice, which puts no Man to Death but upon his own Confeſſion, whereby it is *Ex ore tuo te judico*: For let the Evidence be never ſo plain and convicting, every one is put to Torture till he confeſſes, ſitting naked on a ſharp Horſe, with a ſharp Iron on the middle of his Back that runs up into the Rider's Body, for twelve Hours, unleſs ſooner relieved by Confeſſion; a Torture ſo exquiſite, that it cannot diſtinguiſh the Nocent and Innocent; for there is no doubt but many

many Innocent will rather confeſs themſelves guilty of Crimes they never committed, than undergo ſo accute and long a Torment, Death being queſtionleſs more eaſie and to be preferred. The Impoſitions are ſo heavy, and the encouragement of Trade ſo little, in this Pontificate, that 'tis ſaid, by a moderate computation, at leaſt 50 or 60000 Souls, have left *Rome*, and ſettled themſelves in *Naples*, and other Places. The many vacant Caps, and want of encouragement to Princes to viſit *Rome*, and the conteſt about the Embaſſador's Franchiſes, which prevents the Publick Reſidence of any, have incredibly leſſened the Expences, and conſequently impoveriſhed the City. To which the ſending away Money *in Specie*, to aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt the *Turks*, has been no ſmall Addition. Thoſe that ſenſibly feel theſe Hardſhips and Difficulties cannot forbear complaining, ſo the *Romans* generally ſpeak diſreſpectfully

ſpectfully of this Pope, and his Government. I remember one told me, there were four great Tyrants in the World, the *Turk*, the *French* King, the Duke of *Florence*, and the *Pope*, the laſt worſt of all. Some others, 'tis confeſſed, are poſſeſſed with ſuch an Opinion of his Sanctity, that notwithſtanding all the Oppreſſions they labour under, name him with great Veneration. I ſhall never forget one, that upon the News of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, fell out into a Rapture on the Pope, calling him, *O buon' Papa, O Santo Papa, O benedetto Papa, &c.* and told me he had that Power with God Almighty, he never was denied any thing. He recounted, that when he began his Reign all the Chriſtian Princes were in War, his firſt Command was for a Proceſſion, and Prayers to be made for their Union, which ſucceeded. He afterwards prayed for the relief of *Vienna*, the taking *Buda, Alba-Regalis, &c.* all which came

came to paſs. He prayed that the D. of *York* might out-live his Brother, and be King of *England*, which happened accordingly. And ſince has prayed that God would give him a Son, which is granted too; nay, ſays he, his Holineſs is ſo prevalent with God, *Che tenga Iddio per il Naſo, That he holds God by the Noſe*; a very familiar Expreſſion, and imports an high overruling Power. What the Pope's Sanctity is, I cannot tell, moſt agree him to be a Man of no Learning, and in other reſpects confirm that compendious Character Dr. *Burnet* has given of him. *That he is a Man of a great ſlowneſs of Underſtanding, with a particular ſtiffneſs of Temper, and an inſatiable Deſire of heaping up Riches.*

While I was at *Rome*, I made ſome Excurſions into the Country, as to *Caſtello Gondolfo*, *Freſcati* and *Tivoli*, and alſo to *Naples*.

Cardinal

Cardinal *Howard* did me the Honour to invite me, with other *Engliſh* Gentlemen, then in *Rome*, to *Caſtello Gondolfo*, one of the Pope's Palaces, about twelve Miles from *Rome*, part whereof by the permiſſion of the Pope he furniſhed, and had the Liberty to reſide there when-ever he pleaſed. The Palace was built by *Alexander* VII. It is large, and Rooms ſufficient for the reception of a Court, it ſtands ſweetly on an Hill, and in the beſt Air of the *Campania di Roma*, and in a plentiful Country. The Gardens are neat and handſome. The *Lacus Albanus* lies before it in proſpect, and ſeems near, though by reaſon of the great declivity of the Hill, it is a conſiderable diſtance from it. The Lake is 8000 Paces in compaſs, and from the higheſt Banks to the Water 485 Feet, in the loweſt 292, on the declenſion of the Hill is an Hermetage much frequented by Foreigners, a Monaſtery of *Capuchins*, the moſt delightful

Caſtello Gondolfo.

lightful Situation to be ſeen, which the Induſtry of the Fathers has alſo made more pleaſant, by Improvements, with Walks of Trees and green Hedges. Another Monaſtery of *Franciſcans* is near to this, as alſo the Palace of Cardinal *Barberini*, where are pleaſant Gardens, large Caves in the Rocks, going a great way under ground; and by the Walls, on one ſide the Garden, are Ruines of ancient Baths, as is gueſſed from ſo much as remains, though Tradition gives no certain Account by whom or when built, no more than of thoſe others in the Rocks by the Lake, believed to be of *Tarquinius Superbus*. On the other ſide, the Garden is a Walk paved with Brick, and with Rail and Balaſter, underneath is a long Building, the Walls plainly ſeen, which have been covered with *Moſaick* Work. What uſe this was put to, is not known; many are of Opinion here were Baths too, and that in this the Old *Romans* kept their

their Female-Slaves, which were let down by an Hole from the top, and that way they went in to them.

Lacus Albanus.

The *Lacus Albanus* abounds with excellent Fiſh, eſpecially Eels of a prodigious greatneſs: they eat clean and free from mud: I eat of one at the Cardinal's Table, that weighed eleven Pounds, and he told me he had often larger. Over againſt the Hermetage the Lake is unfathomable, and the Water runs into it from the Mountains of *Albano*. The Mountain of *Albano* is alſo called *Monte Cavo*, on the top was a much celebrated Temple dedicated to *Jupiter* and *Juno*. This Mountain, as *Livy* ſays, was called *Mons Latiani*, becauſe here the *Feriæ Latinæ* were firſt inſtituted by *Tarq. Superbus*, who commanding all *Latium*, when he could not force the refractary *Volſci*, *Hernici*, *Sabini*, *Æqui*, *&c.* into the political Union of the *Latins*, at length compaſſed it by cunning and craft.

He

He built a common Temple for the *Romans* and their Confederates, to meet yearly, Feaſt together, and in common perform the Sacred Rites, in hopes theſe Annual Interviews would beget a ſtrict and ſincere Friendſhip among them. This Hill, and the Woods about, were formerly reſorted to, as Places of great Devotion.

*Albano* is thought to exceed other Towns in *Latium*, for its Situation, Plenty, and Wines, and is the frequent Country Retirement of many of the *Roman* Princes. Albano.

About two Miles from *Albano*, and towards the Sea, was a Town, deſerted becauſe of the unwholſome Air. There remains only the Caſtle on an Hill, and is called *Savelli*, becauſe belonging to the Prince of that Name. Savelli.

Below the *Caſtle Gondolfo*, are Ruins of an Amphitheatre, built by *Domitian*, and near them an ancient ſquare Monument, and five Pyramidal Pilaſters from it, where it

it is believed by many the three *Curiatii*, and two *Horatii*, that fell hereabouts, were buried, though *Livy* affirms them to have been all buried where they fell, the two *Romans* near *Albano*, the *Albanians* towards *Rome*.

La Riccia. *La Riccia*, one of the moſt ancient Cities of *Latium*, is famed for its Plenty, and many pleaſant Woods, but particularly for Lettuces and Brockles. Some will have it that S. *Magus* died here.

Nemus Aricinum. *Nemus Aricinum*, or *Dianæ Tauricæ*, is inferiour to no other for Situation. The Lake that was called *Speculum Dianæ*, is now from the Towns above it called *Lago di Genſano*, and *Lago di Nemo*. *Diana* was here very much honoured. Behind the Lake is a Town, ſubject to the Family of the *Frangipani*, to which *Genſano* anſwers. *Nemus* is a Town on the top of an Hill, where is a ſtately Palace, delightful Proſpect, and good Woods for Hunting.

On

On an high Rock, at ſome diſtance from *Nemus*, is the Palace of the *Frangipani*, where heretofore was a round Tower dedicated to *Diana*, one hundred and twenty Feet high.

By the Lake of *Genſano* is a Tree, the People are perſwaded was planted by *Cæſar Auguſtus*, of ſuch a vaſt bigneſs they ſay there a Family of 25 Perſons may eaſily inhabit in it; 'tis the largeſt I ever ſaw, and am ſatisfied many more than that number may ſtand in it together. The Lake has good Fiſh and where it is deepeſt exceeds not thirty yards; it is on a level with the Lake *Albano*, and 'tis thought communicates with it by a private courſe under the Hill.

Returning from *Caſtello Gondolfo* to *Rome*, I paſſed through *Marino*, which, as they report, takes its Name from *C. Marius*, who had his *Villa* here. I ſaw the Palace and fine Gardens of the *Conteſtabile Colonna*, Lord of the Town. In Marino.

the Dome, which is an handſome Church, and built by Cardinal *Colonna*, are ſeveral good Pictures of *Guercino*: And in the *Theatins* is the Trinity over their High Altar, by *Guido Rheni*, of an ineſtimable value. Afterwards, on the Road, I went by the Ruins of a great Aqueduct of the old *Romans*, and a modern one of *Sixtus* V. which would have appeared great any where elſe, were not the Ruins of that more Auguſt, than this entire.

Freſcati. *Freſcati* is fifteen Miles from *Rome*, very advantageouſly ſituate on the ſide of an Hill, anciently it was called *Tuſculum*; and here *M. T. Cicero* had an Houſe and Academy, and writ his *Tuſculane* Queſtions. In it is the Cathedral Church of one of the Six Biſhop-Cardinals. Over the High Altar in *Baſſo Relievo*, is Chriſt, in the preſence of his Apoſtles, delivering the Keys to S. *Peter*. One of the ſide Altars is dedicated to S. *Antonio di Padua*, where

where hang a great many *Voto's*. *Freſcati* is the Summer reſort of ſeveral of the Cardinals and Princes, which abounds with fine *Villa's*. Of which the moſt conſiderable are,

The *Villa Ludoviſia*, of Prince *Ludoviſio*. The going to it is through a ſweet Walk, were are the Ruines of *Lucullus's* Palace, the Houſe is little, but the Garden large, and has great variety of Walks and *Guiochi d'Acqua*, particularly a *Girandola*, where the Water is caſt up with great force very high, and imitates the noiſe of Thunder, and falls down like Rain, Hail, and Miſt.

The *Belvedere*, ſo called from its delightful proſpect, has a noble Palace and curious *Fontana's* in the Garden, all built and made at the Expence of the Card. *Aldobrandino*, which now by Marriage belong to the Prince *Pamphylio*. To deſcribe particularly the Fountain at the end of the firſt Cypreſs Walk, the other nearer the Palace, and that by it; the great Fountain where *Atlas* is

assisted by *Hercules* in bearing his burden; the great *Girandola*; *Polyphemus* by the Water playing on his Flute; the Centaur that winds an Horn so loud, it may be heard (they say) four Miles; the Hall of *Apollo*, painted by *Dominicano*, where he sits on the Mount *Parnassus*, the Nine Muses at his Feet, and joining in Consort, with their several Instruments, with the Organ underneath, all Hydraulick; the strong Venti-duct; the *Cascata* falling first on two Pillars, and after having made several Circles round them, runs down the Stairs; the *Fontana Rustica*, with many other Curiosities in this *Villa*; I say, to describe all these, as they deserve, were a Work too difficult and tedious to be attempted. The Water supplying these Fountains, is brought six Miles, o'er the tops of Mountains.

Monte Dragone.

I went hence to *Monte-Dragone*, the Palace of Prince *Borghese*, which is a very great Building, being by far

far beyond any at *Freſcati*; it has a Noble Aſcent to it, by a broad paved Walk of Stone. In the Hall are the Pictures of eminent Men for Learning and Arms, among them are theſe *Engliſh*, *viz.* *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Card. *Pool*. The Gardens contain three Miles compaſs, and have many ſweet Walks, with Water-works, and a *Girandola*.

*Tivoli* is twelve Miles from *Rome*, and of the like Situation with *Freſcati*, but a larger City, anciently it was called by the Name of *Tybur*, from whence one of the *Sybils*, living here, was denominated *Sybilla Tyburtina*. The Ruines of her Houſe are to be ſeen. It was round with a row of Pillars of *Corinthian* Order. Near to it are the famous Natural *Caſcata's* of *Tivoli*, the whole River *Anio* falling perpendicularly down more than ſixty Foot among cragged Rocks, and thence into a great wide Hole, called by the People *Bocca d'Inferno* (Hell's Mouth,) Tivoli.

and out of that into a quiet Channel, where it meets more Water from another Fall of 150 Feet. 'Tis ſaid two *Capuchin* Friars were accidentally carried down the latter of theſe Falls, but invoking the Protection of the Virgin *Mary*, received no hurt. In this City is a Palace of the Cardinal *D'Eſte*, very great, and the Gardens ſurprizing. They were built by *Hippolyto* Cardinal of *Ferrara*, (from which Family that of *Modena* is deſcended,) and I was aſſured by the Perſon to whoſe care they are committed, he expended on them two Millions, and ſeven hundred thouſand Crowns. The Palace ſtands high and has a commanding Proſpect of the *Campania* of *Rome*, and *Rome* it ſelf. In the Hall are many curious Statues, ancient, and found under ground near *Tivoli*, it being a Place heretofore much frequented by the old *Romans*, as appears from the many ruined Walls, and ſubterraneous Caverns. Here is a *Viſto*

through

through many good Rooms, as alſo in the ground Rooms painted in *Freſco*, the Summer Apartments of the Cardinal. In the Garden is the greateſt variety of Water-works I have ſeen any where in one Garden.

Returning to *Rome*, the direct Road, I paſſed by many broken Walls, Caverns, with other the like Ruines of elder Times. I went over the Sulphureous River, the Current not wide, the Water of a blue colour, and ſo ſtrong a ſmell, that it is offenſive at a conſiderable diſtance; the Water deſcends from the Hills, and runs into *Tyber*. This Water is not in it ſelf wholeſome to drink, but being kept a Fortnight, is thought the moſt ſalutary of any about *Rome*, and is much drunk by the Cardinals and *Roman* Princes. It was of this City of *Tivoli*, the Poet ſpoke.

*Romæ Tybur amo, ventoſus, Tybure Romam.*

In my Journey from *Rome* to *Naples*, the moſt conſiderable Places I paſſed through, were

Veletri. *Veletri*, a City ſubject to the Pope. In the *Piazza* were old ill Buildings, though two fine Fountains in the middle, and between them the Statue of *Urban* VIII. all in Braſs, ſitting in his Pontifical Habit, and giving his Benediction. The Palace of the *Marcheſe Ginetti*, is at one end of this *Piazza* and front towards it. The Stairs, Pilaſters, and Pavements are all of Marble. In the Palace, eſpecially in the long Gallery, are many Statues, Ancient and Modern. This Family has had Cardinals of it, and has one at this time, and they never want ſuch Furniture. Below the Palace are good Gardens with Water-works, but the Weather ſuch I could not ſee them.

Peperno. *Peperno* is a ſmall City on an Hill, the People not many, and poor. In the *Piazza* is the *Domo*, where is at the High Altar a miraculous

culous *Madonna*, found at old *Peperno* (which was a Mile lower) among Ruins, and brought hither. The Picture looks ancient (though the *Italians* can counterfeit old Pictures, as well as old Medals,) and is held in great Veneration. The Day I came hither it had been carried three times in Proceſſion about the City, once attended by the Girls, then by the Maidens, and after that by the Married Women, and I was aſſured it would be carried the next day after the ſame manner in Proceſſion, by the Male Sex. The reaſon of this extraordinary and particular Devotion, was to obtain fair Weather, for the great and continued Rains that had fallen at this Seaſon were like to be very injurious, if ſome ſudden ſtop were not put to them, and all ſeemed confident there would, becauſe this *Madonna* (to uſe their own Words) had never once failed them in their Neceſſities. At an Hermetage a little

little out of the City, is another miraculous *Madonna*. She ſtands in a neat Chapel built by an Hermet, and beautified by the Alms of charitable Perſons. In the middle is a Well of ſuch Virtue, that whoever drinks of it, or waſhes Sores there, praying to that *Madonna*, is certainly relieved. There are many *Voto's* hung by in Memory of Mercies received. The Hermet ſtops all Travellers, and brings them a Picture of the *Madonna* to kiſs, to excite their Charity.

Terracina. *Terracina* (old *Anxur*) is a little City on an Hill too, near to it, and on another higher, are ſeen old Arches reported to have been the the Ruines of an Amphitheatre.

The Kingdom of *Naples*, and Patrimony of S. *Peter*, are parted only by a ſmall Tower, under which all paſs, and a ſhort Wall on each ſide. But I found a greater Difference than this, as to Fruits; for, whereas I rarely ſaw in the Pope's Do-

Dominions Orange-Trees, unleſs in Pots, and preſerved with Care and Art; here they appeared as Apple-Trees in our *Engliſh* Orchards, ſo frequent and ſo large.

*Fundi* is the firſt City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dome very ordinary, though this was the Seat of *Clement* VII. (an Anti-Pope) when ſome of the Cardinals, out of diſlike to the Proceedings in the Conclave, retired hither, and elected him. Here is a ſmall and poor Convent of *Dominican* Friars, moſt valued for having brought up ſo great a Man as *Tho. Aquinas*; they ſhow, his Chamber converted into a Chapel, another Chapel where he lay thirteen years buried, till his Body was carried to *Tholouſe* in *France*, and an old Orange-Tree, ſaid to have been planted by him, it is large and bears Fruit. Fundi.

*Mola* is a little Village on the Sea. Near it is a Cave under ground called *Cicero's Grotta*, and in it a Monument of Marble, under which Mola.

they

they affirm he was buried. I took
Gaeta. a Bark here to ſee *Gaeta* (a League from ſhore) a Fort in the Sea, built on a Rock; has good ſtrong Walls, and a Caſtle near the landing. There is another Caſtle on an Hill that commands far; on the ſide of which are many ſweet *Villa's* with pleaſant Gardens. The *Domo* is a fair Church, and at the Foot of the High Altar is a Deſcent into a neat Chapel, dedicated to S. *Eraſmus*, Tutelar here. Within the lodge of the firſt Caſtle are preſerved the Bones of *Bourbon*, who ſerved as General to *Charles* V. with an Inſcription in *Italian* and *French*, in commendation of his Faithful Services to the Emperor. From hence going to the Church dedicated to the *H. Trinity*, I paſſed by a Crucifix, with an Image of our Lord in his Paſſion on it, and a Croſs on each ſide, and ſo many others, before I came to theſe, as are ſaid to have been on *Mount Calvary*, and on the way as he went to his Crucifixion, and therefore this Place is called

called *Mount Calvary*, and is of great Devotion. This led me to the great Rock which, as Tradition here ſpeaks, was divided at Chriſt's Crucifixion. Here is a little cloſe pair of Stairs where the Rock is ſo divided, and a Chapel at the bottom looking over into the Sea, here have been many Miracles wrought, ſuch as wonderful unexpected Preſervations in Wrecks. A *Turk* paſſing by, out of reſpect to the Place, caſt into the Sea two Pieces of Eight, which were miraculouſly found on the Altar, and the occaſion afterwards of his renouncing *Mahumetiſm* and embracing *Chriſtianity*. Here the Prieſts give to the Devout, pieces of this Rock, which are thought Remedies againſt Fevers and Colds.

Returning hence, I went into the *Church of the Trinity*, had in great Eſteem for many Miracles. Among others, this is related. A Chriſtian Veſſel being purſued by two *Turks*, and in manifeſt danger,

a

a Rock near the Church opening received the Christian Vessel, and so far closed, the *Turks* could not pursue her.

Capua. *Capua* is an Ancient City, but little memorable in it now, from whence, through a very delightful Country, called formerly *Campania Fœlix*, I travelled to *Naples*.

Naples. *Naples* is the Capital City of this Kingdom, situate on the side of an Hill, but on an easie descent to the Sea; the Buildings generally lofty, and Streets wide, and paved with a broad black Stone, of which the greatest Glory is the *Strada di Toledo*, reckoned in length from the Gate coming into *Naples* to the Water-side a Mile, and were it strait, and so in a clear entire *Visto*, would be extraordinary Noble. Here they make the *Corso*, and in this Street is the Palace, where the Vice-Roy lives, which has a stately Frontispiece; but the Building not quite finished. Behind is the strong Castle, called the *Castel-*

*lo*

*lo Nuovo*, where the Vice-Roys retire in times of diſturbance. Below is the Armory, and the Proviſions for the Gallies are kept, and they in Port by. They are only ſeven. Alſo the common Priſon, and that Priſon where the *Banditi* are kept, that ſurrendred themſelves to the laſt Vice-Roy's Proclamation (the *Marcheſe del Carpio.*) They are now about 200. and condemned to perpetual Impriſonment. Betwixt 40 and 41 Degrees of Latitude, this City is ſo warm they have rarely any Winter, and their Summers were not tolerable, if they had not ſometimes Breezes from the Sea, which never fail at the middle of the day to give refreſhment. Here are computed 400000 Souls, it being a City of great Trade, and abounding with Fruits and all ſorts of Proviſions. There are ſo many Wild Boars in the Country near, the Government obliges at one Seaſon a certain Number to be brought weekly into the City. The Go-

Vern-

vernment is wholly in the Hands of the Vice-Roy, (generally a Native of *Spain*;) for though he has his ſubordinate Miniſters; yet is abſolute and unaccountable for his Actions till he is recalled into *Spain*. There are great Numbers of *Spaniards* in this City and Kingdom, who have introduced (for it is by the Natives imputed to them) a great Jealouſie in all People; ſo have brought them to as great a Conformity in Diſpoſition, as Habit. The Women are rarely ſeen. Some indeed come to the Churches on Sundays and Holydays, but in leſs Numbers than in other Parts of *Italy*; for moſt of the *Neapolitan* Princes and Gentlemen have Oratories in their Palaces to remove the pretence of their Wives going abroad for their Devotion, ſo keep them cloſe, ſeldom permitting them to go abroad ſo much as in their Coaches in the *Corſo*; which makes them all, as it were, Priſoners till *Maunday-Thurſday*, and *Good-Friday*,

*day*, when all the Ladies of *Naples* go publickly on Devotion to viſit the Churches, and to ſhew their Humility walk on Foot, which is eſteemed ſo great a Felicity, the return of no Period of Time is ſo much coveted as this.

The *Neapolitans* keep their Palaces, as they do their Wives, ſo are ſcarce ever ſhown to Strangers. The outſides are not very promiſing and many want their Portal, being otherwiſe entirely finiſhed, out of a Perſwaſion, that when a Palace is built, the Maſter is not long-liv'd; and therefore whoever builds leaves ſomething to his Succeſſor to be done. But the *Neapolitans* are very Superſtitious, whereof I thought I ſaw a great Inſtance in the Church of *S. Lorenzo*, a Woman crept proſtrate all up the Church licking the Pavement to the High Altar, and thence to a ſide Altar dedicated to *S. Antonio di Padoa*; when ſhe came thither ſhe gave this following relation (not

without great bitterneſs and reviling) to thoſe that were preſent at their Devotions, That ſhe and her Husband lived in the ſame Houſe with another Family, that had loſt ſome of their Goods, which they charged on her Husband, and he was committed to Priſon; but ſhe being ſatisfied of his Innocence, and that he was injuriouſly accuſed and impriſoned, had made a Vow to S. *Antony* to humble her ſelf in this manner, if he would interpoſe and releaſe him.

They have a Cuſtom in this City, grounded on what reaſon I could not learn, to change their Houſes the Fourth of *May*, which is done generally every year by three Parts of the City; and thoſe who do not change their Houſes, ſo alter their Furniture, their Houſes appear not the ſame.

The Money of *Naples* is ſcandalouſly Clip'd, but no where refuſed, the Government finding it expedient to command its being current, till

other

other ſufficient be had to ſupply the Occaſions of the Kingdom, and this call'd in.

As for the Churches in *Naples*, *viz.* the *Jeſuits*, the *Franciſcans*, *Dominicans*, *Benedictins*, *Olivetans*, *Carthuſians*, Fathers of the *Oratory*, the Churches and Chapels at the Nunneries, *&c.* for excellent Paintings, and Gildings, Marble, and precious Stones, their Riches are incredible, and cannot be better expreſſed than in the *Italian* Phraſe, *Sono coſe ſuperbiſſime.* The Wealth of the *Annunciata* alone, is almoſt ineſtimable, having beſides rich Decorations, a prodigious quantity of huge maſſy ſubſtantial Plate, which they pretend is not ſo much valued by them as their Treaſure of Relicks, having three or four of the Bodies of the *Holy Innocents*, a Nail of the Croſs, and Thorn of the Crown, a part of S. *Filippo Neri*'s Heart, S. *Cecilia*'s Head enchaſed, which they ſay ſmells very odoriferouſly, though I con-

feſs I could not take the ſcent. Joyning to it is a large Hoſpital maintained out of the Revenues of this Church. The Church of the Jeſuits, though not finiſhed, has already coſt 3 Millions and 300000 Crowns.

*San Dominico Maggiore*, is the chiefeſt Church and Convent here of the Order of S. *Dominick*. The Convent is rebuilding in a ſtately manner, where is already a Noble Refectory for the Fathers, that are always more than 100. Here S. *Tho. Aquinas* ſtudied: his Chamber is turned into an Oratory, where many Maſſes are daily ſaid, and ſeveral Biſhops go on purpoſe to officiate in it. In the Church is that Picture of our Saviour on the Croſs which ſpoke theſe Words to S. *Thomas Aquinas*, *Bene de me Scripſiſti Thoma*. It is not ſhewn without ſome difficulty, though I obtained leave from the Guardian of the Convent.

In

In the Nunnery of the *Donne Romite* (built by the *Neapolitans* for ſome Hermetical Religious Women that fled from *Conſtantinople* into *Italy*, to avoid Perſecution,) is kept in a Vial ſome coagulated Blood of S. *J. Baptiſt*, which, as oft as it is brought near any Relick of S. *John*, or the Goſpel of his Beheading read, liquifies, and after ſome time congeals again.

The Cathedral Church, or *Domo*, is dedicated to S. *Gennaro*, the Protector of *Naples*, where is conſerved a great Treaſure of Relicks, among which are two Vials with congealed Blood of this Saint, taken by a *Neapolitan* Lady at his Martyrdom. This Blood ſet at any time by his Head liquifies and boils. The relation of theſe two Miracles, I took upon common Faith, having not been an Eye Witneſs to either. The Saint is had in great Veneration, and Privileges granted to the Chapel, where his Blood is kept. The *Breve* of *Sixtus* the

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V. is before the Door in these Words.

*Papa Sixtus V.*

*Si notifica a tritti i fedeli Christiani come la Santita di nostro Signore, per aumento del culto Dienio, & accio essi fedeli piu volentieri visitino la capella nominato il Tesoro, sita dentro l' Arcivescovato di Napoli, dore la Testa e Sangue di S. Gennaro si conservano, communica e concede a detta Capella & a quelli chi visiteranno tutte e qualsivoglie Indulgenze e Remissione de Peccati, che per insino qui da qualsivogliano Pontifici suoi Predecessori sono state concesse alla Chiesa di S. Pietro ad Aram di Napoli, con adempire in tutto, e per tutto quel che ti ricerca per conseguire tal indulgenza, egualmente sicomo havessero visitato detta Chiesa, e vuole sua Beatitudine che detta Concessione sia in perpetuo, non o-*

*stante*

*ſtante in contrario qualſivoglia Ordinatione e Conſtitutione Apoſtolica, ſicome ampionnente appare nel Breve Apoſtolico, ſub Annulo Piſcatoris. Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum die* 18. *Menſis Junii* 1586. *Pontificatus ſui Anno* 2.

*Pertanto ſi eſortano dett i fedeli al guadagno di tanto Celeſte Teſoro.*

*Pope* Sixtus *V.*

*This is to certifie all Faithful Chriſtians that his Holineſs, for the increaſe of Divine Worſhip, and that all the Faithful may more willingly viſit the Chapel called the Treaſury, within the Archiepiſcopal Church of* Naples, *where the Head and Blood of S.* Januarius *are kept, hath communicated and granted to the ſaid Chapel, and thoſe that ſhall viſit it, all and whatſoever Indulgences and Remiſſions of Sins, that to this*

*day have been granted by whatſoever Popes, his Predeceſſors to the Church of S.* Peter ad Aram *in* Naples. *And that they ſhall thereby fulfill in all and every reſpect what is required for obtaining ſuch Indulgence, as if they had viſited the ſaid Church. And it is his Holineſs's Pleaſure the ſaid Grant be for ever, any Ordinance or Apoſtolical Conſtitution to the contrary notwithſtanding; as fully appears in the Apoſtolical Breve under the Fiſher's Ring. Given at* Rome, *at S.* Peter's, *the* 18*th. day of* June 1586. *and of his Pontificate the* 2*d. year.*

*Therefore the ſaid Faithful are exhorted to the gaining ſuch an Heavenly Treaſure.*

S. *Pietro ad Aram*, is a Church that has had very many Indulgences granted to it, becauſe as S. *Peter* (according to Tradition) went to *Rome* to fix his Primacy there,

there, he ſtaid at *Naples*, and having converted ſome to the Chriſtian Faith, Baptized them in an Heathen Temple, dedicated to *Apollo*, which was afterwards taken down, and this Church built, in which he officiated. This is Hiſtorically repreſented in *Relievo*, and thus underwritten.

*Siſte Fidelis & priuſquam Templum ingrediaris, Petrum Sacrificantem venerare, hic enim primo mox Romæ filios per Evangelium genuit, Patreque illo ſuaviſſimo vibavit.*

The Convents have generally ſtately Courts and magnificent Buildings, great Dormitories and Refectories. In moſt are *Speciaria*'s (Shops like our Apothecaries) where they ſell all Medicinal Preparations, eſpecially Chymical, and Eſſences, they are to the Streets, and ſome of the Fathers always ready to deliver Goods to the Buyers.

Buyers. The *Olivetans* have a Shop looking into the Street *Toledo*, and the Abbot ſells in his own Lodgings the beſt *Sapone* of *Naples*. The *Jeſuits* have a large Cellar that holds 1500 Butts of Wine, where they ſell, but never in leſs quantities than Barrels.

The *Minims* in the *Piazza*, before the Vice-Roy's Palace, have their Cellars like Taverns, and ſell by Retail.

The Convents like the other Buildings in this City, are flat on the top, and covered with Plaſter of *Terraſs*, where in an Evening the Fathers walk, and ſolace themſelves with the freſh breezes that come from the Sea.

The Libraries are not proportionable to what elſe appears here, having but few Books, and thoſe as they acknowledge not ſelect.

The Catacombs are much beyond thoſe at *Rome*; they be at the Church of S. *Gennaro* without

out the Walls, where is a large Hoſpital for the Poor of the City.

Here is an Engineer who has a very great Collection of Medals, for which the *French* King has offered him 18000 Crowns, but he thinks them well worth 20.

Embarking on the *Tyrrhene Sea*, we ſailed by the Shore, till we came to the Church of the *Servites*; this and Convent were formerly the Palace of the Famous *Italian* Poet, *Actius Sincerus Sannazarus*, who left it (with a good Endowment) to be converted to this uſe. His Tomb is behind the High Altar of white Marble, where is his *Buſto*, and two excellent Statues of *Apollo* and *Pallas*, which one of the Vice-Roys reſolving to ſeize and ſend into *Spain*, under this pretence that they were profane, and not proper for a Church, and it coming to the knowledge of the Fathers, they in the Night blotted out the Names, and inſcribed under them *David* and *Joſhua*, thereby

by ſecuring their Statues; for then to have taken them would have been Sacrilege. There are alſo good *Baſſo Relievo's*, and this written.

*D. O. M.*

*Da Sacro cineri flores; hic ille Maroni*
*Sincerus, Muſâ proximus, ut tumulo.*

*Vixit An.* 72. *A. D.* 1530.

Pauſilippo. Hence I went up the ſide of *Pauſilippo*, ſo called, according to the *Greek* Etymology, *Quaſi Mœroris ceſſatio*; becauſe much frequented by the old *Romans*, when they retired from their Senatorian charges, and now frequented by the *Neapolitans*, becauſe of its ſweet ſituation on the declivity of an high Hill, and in wholeſome Air. Through the Hill is cut a Way in the Rock to paſs the more commodiouſly betwixt *Naples* and *Pozzuolo*, very high,

high, wide enough for two Coaches to paſs with great eaſe a Mile long, and has no light, but what comes in at each end; who made it is uncertain, moſt agree it to have been *Cocceius*, but not which of that Name, whether the Grandfather of *Nerva*, or ſome other.

Near this *Monte Pauſilippo* is the Tomb of *Virgil*, the Figure round and cloſed at top with a Ball, the out-walls only remain, and they not entire; here was, as is reported, his Urn ſupported by Marble Pillars, and in the Wall are ten Niches, where 'tis believed were ſo many Lamps. In the Rock, nigh the entrance into his Tomb, is this Inſcription.

*Quæ cineris tumulo hæc veſtigia?*
*Conditur olim*
*Ille hoc qui cecinit Paſcua, Rura, Duces.*

On it always grow Bays, though as they ſay ſeldom ſeen any where elſe in the Kingdom.

S. *Ma-*

S. *Maria di Pie di Grotta* is a little Church of *Canons Regulars*, built on this occaſion. The B. Virgin appearing at the ſame time to a devout *Neapolitan*, a Nun, and an Hermet, though they were in different places, commanded them to build a Church in her Honour, which was here piouſly obſerved.

When I was through the *Grotta di Pauſilippo*, leaving the Sea a little on my Left Hand, I came to the *Lago Agnano*, which is encompaſſed every way with Mountains, and abounded formerly with divers ſorts of Fiſh, at preſent it produces only *Tench*.

Near this Lake are the Baths of S. *Germano*, they are in a Rock, where are ſeveral Repoſitories cut in the ſides of the Wall to lie on, and there ariſe from the Earth ſuch hot Vapors as procure Sweating, and are therefore judged good againſt the Gout, and Internal Ulcers.

On

On the ſide of this Lake is a *Grotta*, going about three yards into the Rock, where taking any living Creature, and holding it near the ground, it falls into Agonies and ſeems dead, but being caſt into the Lake recovers it ſelf. The Experiment is generally made of a Dog, and therefore the *Grotta* is called, *Grotta del Cane*. A lighted Candle or Torch, held near the Ground, burns blew, and is ſoon extinguiſhed, this is conceived to proceed from the hot Vapors in the Rock, which are of a poiſonous Nature.

North among the Mountains, is a ſweet Vale, extending about ſix Miles, where are Woods, and in them Plenty of Deer, Wild-Boars, and Fowl of all ſorts, reſerved only for the Vice-Roys diverſion.

In the way to *Pozzuolo*, on the Sea-ſide, are places much frequented by the Watermen and inferiour People, where they lie naked in the Sands,

Sands, and ſweat for the Pox, and Pains in Head or Limbs.

Solfoterra. The *Solfoterra* lies a Mile above *Pozzuolo*, where on the top of an Hill is a deſcent into a Plain accidentally made by an Eruption. It is oval 1246 Feet long, 1000 broad. Here is a ſubterraneous Fire always burning, as appears from the ſmoke that breaks forth in ſeveral places. The Stones and bits of Bricks that lie over the Cranies, are cruſted over with a Powder of Sulphur. To the Smoak conveyed to the Eyes, or other Parts, are aſcribed theſe Qualities: it mollifies the Nerves, clears the ſight, removes Head-Ach, and Pains in the Stomach, cauſes Fecundity, carries off violent Fevers, and cures the Itch. The Plain is all hollow, as appears by its ſounding, when walk'd or rid on. Contrivances have been of late years to turn this *Solfoterra* to advantage, wherein they have been very ſucceſsful, making great quantities of Brimſtone, Vitriol, and

and Roch-Allum, at alittle expence. They have a new way of preparing Vitriol, which is done thus. Several Ciſterns are made in the great bottom of the *Solfoterra* of great Stones cemented very cloſe; into theſe all the Rains both of that Bottom and the Hills round about fall, which are impregnated with Vitriol; they alſo lay a great many Tiles and Bricks before all thoſe Vents, that the Fire in this Soil makes, and where this Smoak comes out with ſo rapid a Violence; ſo that this Smoak paſſing through thoſe Bricks, leaves a great deal of Sulphur and Vitriol upon them, and theſe Bricks are waſhed in thoſe Ciſterns, and by this means the Water becomes impregnated with Vitriol; then they put the Water into Coppers, which are ſet over thoſe violent hot Eruptions; ſo that this ſerves as a Fire to evaporate the Phlegm, and ſo they find quantities of Vitriol.

Going to the City I paſſed the Ruines of the Amphitheatre, whereof there is only left ſome of the out Walls.

The ancient City of *Dicearchia*, the *Roman* Senate fearing that when *Hannibal* came from *Carthage* into *Italy*, he would attempt the taking it, ſent *Q. Fabius* with an Army to ſecure it, who finding Water ſcarce, ordered ſeveral Wells, and from thence it took the Name of *Puteolus*, and is now in *Italian* called *Pozzuolo*. It was much eſteemed by the *Romans*, becauſe ſeated on the Sea, and abounded with all ſorts of Fruits and Proviſions. Here it was *Sylla* having renounced the Dictatorſhip retired to enjoy himſelf and his eaſe. It has ſuffered much from the Incurſions of barbarous Nations and Earthquakes.

Pozzuolo.

In the middle of the City, where is now the *Domo*, ſtood formerly the Temple of *Jupiter*.

Many

Many Monuments of Antiquity are to be ſeen on the Coaſts near *Pozzuolo*. Taking a Bark I rowed to the Promontory of *Miſeno*, where are many Subterraneous Vaults; the moſt remarkable is the *Grotta Traconaria*, commonly called *Dragonara*, built by *J. Cæſar*, as a Conſervatory of Proviſions for his Gallies. It is ſupported by twelve great Pillars, ſo ſet as to make five ſeveral Walks, each 170 Foot long 20 high, and three Foot and a half wide. Great quantity of the Ruines of the old City. Miſeno.

Hence I paſſed over the *Mare Morto*, or *Styx*, where the Waterman *Charon* plyed for many years; for it being contrary to the ancient Laws to bury the Dead in the City, he tranſported them over this branch of the Sea to certain Fields called *Elyſium*, being the common Burying-place. At the landing is an old ruined Gate; the Fields are a ſquare Plain, and now pruduce excellent Grapes, delicious Fruits, Styx.

and Peaſe all the year. Theſe Places were intended by the Poets in their Deſcriptions of *Styx*, *Charon*, and the *Elyſian* Fields.

Baiæ. Afterwards I went thither, where formerly ſtood the ancient and delightful City of *Baiæ*, where many of the Chief Citizens of *Rome* had their Pleaſure-Houſes; nay *Seneca* and *Propertius* have inveighed againſt it, as an incentive to a licentious Life. But the Devaſtations that have been made here by the *Lombards* and *Saracens*, and the infrequency of Inhabitants, have now rendred it, in the common Opinion an unwholſome Air, and a good part lies in the Sea under Water, from whence the Watermen ſometimes fiſh out Medals, and other curious pieces of Antiquity. On the moſt commanding part of the Hill, where *Baiæ* was, the Emperor *Charles* V. built a ſtrong Caſtle.

The *Piſcina Mirabile*, into which one deſcends by 40 ſteps, is upheld by

by as many Pilaſters, and in the middle the Floor is deeper than any where elſe. This was made ſome think by *Lucullus*, others (with more reaſon) by *Agrippa* to preſerve Water for his Army. In it is ſaid to have been formerly two Wheels always in motion, which purified the Water and kept it from Corruption. Some Spouts remain by which the Water deſcended. The Pillars and Walls were Brick, but covered with a Paſte of Marble, ſo firm and cloſe a Body, ſo little porous when cruſted on, it could not poſſibly imbibe the leaſt Water, and is ſtill ſo hard it is broke of with great difficulty.

Not far from this are the *Cento Camere*, where the firſt Apartment is ſupported by eleven Pillars; and out of it by a deſcent one goes into ſeveral others with many windings, which have no light in them, but what is carried down; for what end theſe were made, and to what uſe employed, is uncertain; the

moſt common and current Report, is, That *Nero* kept his Slaves in thoſe dark Chambers, for ſeveral years, without the leaſt light; and it was a Pleaſure his Cruelty delighted in, to have them brought out in a clear Sun-ſhine day on purpoſe to blind them, which many believe was ſo effected, the Optick Nerves being not able to bear ſo much light on ſo ſudden a change. Near this it was that the ſame *Nero* made a mock of the Predictions of his South-ſayers, ſending for them, and demanding the Fortune of *Rome* and his own Perſon, he after enquired of them their own, which he croſſed by precipitating them into the Sea; till one wiſer than the reſt ſaid, He thought himſelf never in more danger in his Life than at that time, which gained him his Liberty.

Under the Mountain is the Temple of *Bacchus*, now, not improperly, converted into a Cellar where they ſell Wine.

Near

Near was *Agrippina* (*Nero*'s Mother) rip'd up by his Command, and ſome Ruines here have the Name of her Tomb.

On the ſide of this Mountain, next the Sea, is a particular Earth, extraordinary good for making a cement, which by lying in Water petrefies; and is carried from hence into *France* and other places. The *Engliſh* Veſſels carried a great quantity of it to *Tangier*, when the Mole was there made; and to ſave the trouble and charge of digging beat it down with their Cannon: The Mortar made of it is called Plaiſter of *Terraſs*, with which, in the hotter Countries they make Floors, and cover the tops of their Houſes, that are built flat; and theſe are the true and proper *Terraſs*-Walks.

The Port here has a very narrow Mouth, is well defended from the Winds, and there is excellent Anchorage in it.

Betwixt *Baiæ* and *Miſeno* are many Baths, among others one called *di Cicerone*, whoſe *Villa* is ſaid to have been here. Thoſe that Sweat go into a narrow Paſſage betwixt two Walls, where is a conſtant Heat, not to be born by ſuch as are not uſed to it, without ſtooping low, near to the ground, from whence a freſh Air may be perceived to ariſe. At the farther end is an hot Bath, the Water ſo hot there is ſcarce any going into it; there are conveniences cut in the Rock to lie down on after Sweating. The Water is ſaid to cure the Dropſie, Head-Ach, Pains in the Stomach, removes a Quotidian Fever, and remedies the Gout.

The *Sudatorio di Tritoli* only provokes Sweat, by the hot Vapours. Near theſe the Sand in the Sea is ſo hot, 'tis ſaid they often roaſt Eggs in it; thus much I know that having ſome of it in my Hands, I was glad to part with it as ſoon as I could.

The

The Temple of *Venus* was rotund and large. Among the Ruines few years ſince was found a *Coloſſean* Statue of *Venus*. This Temple is believed to have been built by *Jul. Cæſar*, becauſe he had his *Villa* here.

The Temple of the Nymphs is pretty entire, and is painted at top with Hieroglyphicks.

The Temple of *Diana Lucifera* half entire, the reſt in Ruines, and her Baths choak'd up with Earth.

My Bark carried me hence to ſee the Ruines of *Jul. Cæſar*'s Palace, and of *Domitian*'s, where was a *Piſcina* in which they kept Fiſh ſo tame, that upon Call they would eat Bread out of a Man's Hand.

A little farther is the *Lacus Avernus*, ſo called from the *Greek* ἀόρνος, *avibus carens; ex* ἀ *priv. non, &* ὄρνος *Avis*, the Air having been ſo peſtilential, that Birds flying over this Lake drop'd dead in; but it is otherwiſe now, for the Lake abounds with good Fiſh and Plenty of Birds. Lacus Avernus

Weſt

West from the Lake, I entred into a Grotta of the *Sybilla Cumana*, about three paces wide, but more than twice a Man's heighth, and goes in a ſtrait Line above 150 Paces, and then terminates in ſeveral Apartments. In one of them is ſome Painting of Ultramarine and Gold, and the Walls have been of *Moſaick* Work. It is thought to have gone from hence to *Cuma*; but the Earth is now copped in many places.

On the right hand the Lake, are Remains of a ſtately Temple; but diſputed whether dedicated to *Apollo*, *Neptune*, or *Mercury*.

Acheron. Betwixt *Miſeno* and *Cuma* is *Acheron*, or *Acheruſia Palus*; which, derived from the *Greek*, ſignifies the Lake of Sorrow or Grief; for the Water being of a blewiſh Colour, makes all ſad or pale that look in it. The Waters extended formerly a great way, and the Vapours ariſing from them, made the Air unwholſome, which made the

the Poets ſay the Water came from Hell.

A Mile diſtant is the *Lacus Lucrinus*, ſo called from *Lucrum*, becauſe of the Profit was made of it for the Fiſh; and here the *Roman* Emperors had their Oiſter-Pits. It has been almoſt choak'd up by the *Monte Nuovo*.

The *Monte Nuovo* is three Miles in Compaſs, and was raiſed in a Night and Day, the 19th. of *Sept.* 1538. when a great Eruption from the *Solfoterra* caſt out ſo many Stones, with ſuch a quantity of Aſhes, that they overwhelmed the City of *Tripergola*, four or five Miles diſtant, and made this Mountain. Common Fame will have this a Judgment upon the Citizens of *Tripergola*, who were extreamly vicious, and involved under the like Guilt with the People of *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*.

The *Monte Gauro* or *Falerno*, ſo much celebrated by the Poets for its Wine, is near *Pozzuolo*, but now

ſo

ſo barren, its Name by an univerſal Conſent, is changed to *Monte Barbaro*. There are Vines growing on it which produce a poor hungry Wine, when all the reſt here is ſtrong and heady. After I had ſeen what is here remarked, I returned to *Naples*.

Veſuvius. The Mountain *Veſuvius* lies eight or nine Miles from *Naples*; at the Bottom of it are Vineyards that produce the *Greco*-Wine and the *Lachrymæ Chriſti*. After an Aſcent here, for three Miles, partly on Horſe, and partly on Foot, for the moſt part up to the middle of my Legs in Aſhes, I came to a Proſpect down upon a Level below, and another Mountain in the middle, out of the Top of which is a conſtant Smoak, and the Earth looks of a Sulphureous Colour. Here have been 22 Eruptions; and of late years they are obſerved to be much more frequent than formerly: When they happen, they are very dreadful, not only in reſpect

ſpect of the Noiſe attending them; but the Conſequences; having buried two or three Cities and Villages; they always ſhake the Windows and Doors in *Naples*, making a kind of an Earthquake there. The Mountain is always on Fire, as appears from the conſtant Smoak. Near it are very great quantities of Aſhes, and huge Stones, ſo cinerated or calcined as to be of an incredible lightneſs.

After I had ſpent ſome time in *Naples*, to ſee what is mentioned, before I returned to *Rome* by the ſame Road I came.

When I finally left *Rome* I reſolved for *Sienna* and *Florence*, ſo travelled many Miles through the *Campania* of *Rome*, till I was paſt *Ronciglione*, where had been a ſtrong Caſtle when it belonged to the Dukes *de Caſtro*; after I climb'd over the Mountain of *Viterbo*, which was unpaſſable, and without Road, till of late years a Way was made over it. By this Mountain Ronciglione.

is

is the *Lacus Lyminus*, thirty Miles in compaſs, and abounding with all ſorts of good Fiſh.

Viterbo. This Road led me to *Viterbo*, a City out of the *Roman Campania*, and in ſo pure and wholeſome an Air, it was thence called *Viterbo quaſi Vita Urbium*; here are good Churches, and Plenty of all Neceſſaries for Life, as Grain, Wine, and Oil, but no Fruits. In the Rivers are good Fiſh. Near *Viterbo* are many hot Medicinal Fountains, frequented by thoſe that have the *French* Diſeaſe. In the *Domo* lies the Body of S. *Roſa*; a Saint in great eſteem, and of whom many Miracles are related wrought by her in her Life-time, and by her means ſince. This every one is full of, that being from her Infancy given to Acts of Charity; but in her younger years under the confinement of Parents, having nothing of her own, ſhe often robb'd them to give the Poor; when they Bak'd for their Family ſhe was ſure to

ſteal

ſteal Dough; and one Day according to that practice, having ſome in her Apron, which ſhe was going charitably to diſtribute, her Father met her at the Door, and ask'd her what ſhe had got there, who gave him ſuch a ſhuffling Anſwer, that he reſolved to ſee; but looking in her Apron, the Dough was turned into Roſes, ſo he left her, and it immediately returned to its former Subſtance. So a Miracle helped the Girl to cheat her Parents; and ſhe had the Name of S. *Roſa*. I ſhould not take notice of ſuch a Story as this, did it not meet with a general credit.

After I paſſed *Viterbo* the Poſts were ſhorter, but the Roads worſe, more Rocky and Mountainous than before.

*Monteſiaſcone* is a City on the top of an Hill, at the end of the ſweet Plain of *Viterbo*; it is very ancient, and after *Camillus* had beſieged it a long time, he quitted it as inexpugnable in reſpect of the Monteſiaſcone

the ſituation. Formerly this was the chief City of the *Faliſci*. The Country about is moſt Mountainous, but produces a Grape, of which they make their excellent *Muſcatello*-Wine. I enquired after the Story of the *Dutch*-Man, whoſe Bane it proved; the Story was confirmed, only they will have him to have been a *German*, and a Biſhop, which is probable becauſe of the Mitre on his Tomb. The Inſcription is in theſe Words in the *Domo*.

*Eſt, Eſt, Eſt, propter nimium Eſt, hic*
*Joannes de Fourcy, Herus meus mortuus eſt.*

And at the Inn, under the Sign, are theſe Words, *Eſt, Eſt, Eſt*.

Radicofini. *Terra di Coſini*, improperly called *Radicoſini*, is the firſt Town of the Great Duke's Dominions, and within the State of *Sienna*, and

and has a ſtrong Caſtle to defend it.

At *San Quirico* I ſaw Cardinal *Chigi*'s new Palace. It is not quite finiſhed. In the Hall and Apartments are Paintings by the beſt Maſters: the Rooms for State, and Chambers are well diſpoſed; the Building quadrangular; in the Front is a large Room for Entertainment, and another backwards of the ſame proportion. By the Chambers on both ſides are Back-Galleries that make them private, notwithſtanding the *Viſto* through them, which is a Convenience not common in an *Italian* Houſe. The Cardinal's Servant told me, his Maſter having obtained the Honour from the Duke of *Florence*, to be advanced from the Title of *Conte di San Quirico*, to that of *Marcheſe*, reſolved to erect a Palace here, and have the Duke's Statue in his Hall in Marble, in acknowledgment for it. San Quirico.

While I was at *Sienna*, I went to ſee two more of this Cardinal's Palaces; for he has great Territories, and Command in this Republick, one of them at *Centinale*, the other at *Vico*. His Palace of *Centinale* lies ſeven Miles from *Sienna*, among Mountains; a mixture of new and old Building. It was the place of this Cardinal's Birth, which may have engaged him in the greater Expences. In the Palace is little remarkable, ſave that in the ground Rooms, which are neat, cool Apartments, are the Pictures of many fine Women, which common Fame ſays, have all been his *Eminence*'s *Miſtreſſes*, and above Stairs are Earthen Diſhes, curiouſly painted by *Raphael*. That which moſt Travellers take greateſt notice of, is the vaſt charge the Cardinal has been at in levelling the Road which lay over Mountains to it.

The *Vico* is a ſweet Summer-Houſe, a Mile from *Sienna*, overlooking the City and Country and

and the Vineyards that lie below it.

I continued a Week at *Sienna*, which was more time than can be ſpent with ſatisfaction there, becauſe of the want of Converſation and Diverſion. This was for many years the Capital City of a Republick, often too powerful for her Siſter *Florence*, though now under her Yoke; to which ſhe was ſubject not by Conqueſt, but by the Emperor *Charles* V. who extended his Victories hither, but a little before he retired into a Monaſtery; conſidering the Expence this with other his Acquiſitions muſt be in keeping to his Succeſſor, becauſe of its remoteneſs from *Spain*, and not lying contiguous to any other his Dominions, ſold it to *Florence* to be held in Fee of *Spain*, to which Crown ſhould be paid upon the acceſſion of every Duke to the Government 30000 Crowns, and at the ſame time he contracted for certain Privileges to be indulged Sienna.

the *Germans*, which they ſtill enjoy, and the like to the *Flemings*, the *Emperor* being a Native of *Flanders*. The cheifeſt of them are free Liberty of Hunting (*la Caccia*) as they pleaſe; eſteemed no ſmall Advantage. If one of theſe two Nations has committed Murder or any Capital Crime, he cannot be taken till twenty four Hours after the Fact, and by that time he is ſure to get into another Prince's Dominion. They have Liberty to wear their Swords and carry Fire-Arms both by Night and Day, which is by Law denied to the Natives and to all Strangers after three Days, without a particular Licenſe from the Governor. There is a *Conſul* reſiding here for the *German Nation*, and a Council-Houſe, where he and the *Germans* and *Flemings* meet and hold Counſel together; but to what-ever end their Conſultations were originally, it is plain they are now more Form than any thing elſe, and rather to

agree

agree where they may drink a Flask of the beſt Wine, than tranſact buſineſs.

Theſe Conſiderations occaſion no little reſort of *Germans* and *Flemings*, as alſo the Language, generally thought to be ſpoke in as great Perfection here, as any part of *Italy*, though I like the *Roman* better, their Pronunciation being leſs guttural.

This State (notwithſtanding the Union now with *Florence*) continues its Antipathy to it, and is well diſpoſed for a Revolt if ſhe could have Aſſiſtance. The Duke of *Florence* has built a Fort a little out of the City, where is a Garriſon of 120 Soldiers, and that keeps the Citizens in ſome awe. This City is built on ſeveral Hills, and the variety whereof, and the Vales, make it the more pleaſant in Summer, and freſher.

The Buildings are generally high, and many good Houſes, but the People not very numerous.

The Streets are paved with Brick, with the edge ſides upwards. The *Piazza di Mercato* is large, and in it handſome Palaces for the Magiſtrates, with Apartments for the Clerks and Miniſters of Juſtice; and behind them a good Theatre. Round the other *Piazza* by the *Domo* are the Palaces of the Governor, the Cardinal *di Medici* (the Duke's Brother) the Biſhop, and a great Hoſpital. The *Domo* is of Marble both within and without. Here is a ſide-Chapel founded by *Pius* II. (a Native of *Sienna*, and of the Family of *Piccolomini*,) where is preſerved an Arm of S. *John Baptiſt*, as appears by the following Inſcription.

*Quiſquis adoratum veniſti hic Chriſti Præcurſorem poſt Chriſtum ſupplex venerare, & libens has legito notas ejus indices brachii, quod terris Dei filium indicavit.*

*Pro-*

*Proximo in Sacello dextrum Baptiſtæ brachium aſſervatur.*

*Hoc Pius II. Pont. Max. ante maximam hujus Baſilicæ Aram purpuratis Patribus octo circumſeptus, Senatu ac Senenſium Civitate univerſa venerabunda inſpectante Patriæ ſuæ Paterni Amoris Sempiternum relicturus Monumentum, Pontificiâ poteſtate donavit Eccleſiæ, prid. Non. Maii*

*CIↃLXIV.*

*Suſcipe, Sena, inquiens, brachium, nobis à Thoma Paleologo Peloponneſi Rege dono datum, ac plane divinitùs factum puta, ut cum in Parentis alvo clauſus Joannes à fœcunda Virgine dum viveret fuerat ſalutatus, nunc idem emortuus quaſi ſalutandæ Virginis cauſa in hanc Virginis deferatur Ædem; quod igitur in Jordane innocentem Servatorem abluit, nocentium Animorum divinæ Gratiæ impetrato rore ſordes eluat.*

*Sic fatus læto cum plauſu ſacro hujus Templi Senatui obtulit. Quod graviſſimis juratis Teſtibus verum comprobatum, ac pretioſiſſimis ornamentis honoratum luſtris pluribus circumactis ſumma cum Veneratione colitur.*

The other Churches have little to recommend them, eſpecially after *Rome* and *Naples*. In the *Dominicans* of the *San Spirito*, are the Relicks of S. *Catherina di Sienna*. The Church of the *Auguſtine* Friars has an handſome Cloiſter, and a good Library open to all that will Study in it. In another Church of *Auguſtine* Friars I read this Inſcription near one of the Altars.

*Per Miſſæ celebrationem in hoc Altari pro unius Animæ liberatione in Purgatorio pœnas exhibentis, liberabit ipſa Anima. Greg.* 13. *Font. M. id concedente.*

The

The Arms of *Sienna*, are the Wolf ſuckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, erected in many places on little Marble Pillars.

I cannot conclude this Account of *Sienna*, without the common and compendious Character of it.

——*Sienna*
*Di quattre coſe è piena*
*Torre, Campane*
*Becce, e Putane.*

Which may be thus Engliſhed:

Sienna's *Famous, and excels*
*For many Towers, and many Bells;*
*'Tis noted too for other Scores,*
*Plenty of Male and Female Whores.*

The heat of the Weather made travelling in the Night moſt deſirable, and we choſe it between *Sienna* and *Florence*, I took Caleche

leche in the Evening before Sunſet, and was the next Morning at *Florence* (thirty ſeven Miles) by the opening the Gates. Indeed by this means I could ſee little of the Country, ſo was only ſenſible the Road was Stony, and much upon Aſcents and Deſcents.

Though *Florence* is a very Glorious City, and many things in it both ſurprizing and delightful to a curious Obſerver; yet Mr. *Laſſels* is ſo particular in relating them, that there little remains for any one to gather that comes after him; but there are ſome things either eſcaped his exactneſs, or have happened ſince his writing.

Florence.

*Florence* lies in a flat Vale encompaſſed on every ſide with Mountains, which intercepting the freſh Breezes, render it in the Summer extraordinary hot. The City is in compaſs ſeven *Italian* Miles, and contains according to common

common computation 60000 Souls, there were 80 or 90000 in the Reign of the laſt Duke; but the preſent Duke giving no encouragement to Trade, becauſe of his Retiredneſs and Devotions, (to which he ſeems wholly given) has leſſened the Number of Inhabitants; and the *Engliſh* not buying ſuch quantities of Silks (their greateſt Manufacture) as they uſed to do, being otherways provided, has not a little alſo contributed to it. The Duke moſt Evenings viſits thoſe Churches where the greateſt Devotion is attracted by the Relicks. He will not bear with the Viſits and impertinent Diſcourſes of his Subjects, (the common Entertainments in Courts;) but with great readineſs admits all Strangers to Audience that deſire it; and every Day, excepting *Friday*, is ready for ſome Hours with Patience to hear the Complaints of the meaneſt People.

To

To the Walls of the *Baptiſtery* in *Florence*, are fixed two great Porphyry Pillars, that are indeed broke, but the ſeveral Pieces bound together; they were brought from *Piſa*, when that Republick came firſt under the Subjection of *Florence*, and brought hither, becauſe of their Prophecy, That as long as the *Piſentines* kept their Pillars entire, they ſhould not loſe their Liberty.

At the *Annunciata* is a miraculous Picture of the Annunciation; The Inſcription on the Wall of the Chapel where it is kept, informs, That a Painter having been employed to make a Picture of the *Bleſſed Virgin* in the Poſture the *Romiſh Tradition* ſays ſhe was in, when the Angel *Gabriel* was ſent to announce the Incarnation of the Word, *i. e.* in her Chamber on her knees, reading the Prophecy of *Iſaiah*; the Painter had finiſh'd all but the Virgin's Face, which he reſerv'd for his laſt Task; but being

ing at a Loſs what *Idea* to follow in repreſenting ſo excellent a Creature, in ſome Diſtraction and Diſcompoſure of Thoughts, fell aſleep in the Church, and awaking, found finiſhed what had ſo perplexed him. Whereupon, crying out, *A Miracle, a Miracle*, &c. and the People coming to him, he averr'd, an *Angel* from Heaven had done the Work while he ſlept. The *Friars* (who ſaw their Intereſt in it,) were on his ſide; ſo the Devotion immediately aroſe, and was attended with ſuch Succeſs as has rendered this one of the richeſt Convents in *Italy*. A fine Marble Chapel is built for it, and many Wonders wrought here; to which the vaſt number of *Voto's* that hang near it, and in the Cortile before the Church-door, give ample Teſtimony. The Picture is rarely uncovered and ſhewn, being kept under three Keys, one in poſſeſſion of the Fathers of the Church, another with the Archbiſhop of *Florence*,

*rence*, and the third with the *Great Duke*.

The Chapel of *S. Lorenzo*, deſigned for a Burying-Place for the Great Dukes of *Florence*, after 84 years work, and the conſtant Labour of 60 Men, is not half finiſhed. The Stone intended for the Altar, is *Jaſper* of *Barga*, near *Lucca*, and the ſawing it, was the conſtant Employment of Three Men for five Years. From this, the reſt may be gueſſed at, and the ſlow Progreſs the leſs admired. The out-Wall is twenty eight Foot thick.

The *Bibliotheca Laurentiana* here, built by Pope *Clement* VII. contains by Reputation 4000 MSS.

In the Church of the *Madona del Carmine* is a neat Chapel, all of Marble; the *Cupola* painted by *Luca Giordano*, where is a very groſs Repreſentation of the *Trinity*; the Chapel is dedicated to the Memory of S. *Andrea Cortini*, Biſhop of

of *Freſole*, whoſe Body lies in it. Over a ſide Altar is in *Alto Relievo* and White Marble, his appearing in his Epiſcopal Habit, and with a drawn Sword, diſcomfiting the *Milaneſe* Forces that lay encamped before *Florence*; the laſt Defeat the *Florentines* gave them.

The like Superſtition obtains here, as in other Parts of *Italy*, as appears from the *Voto's* in the Churches, and many Figures in Wax of the Sepulchre, as well as of Chriſt in the Manger. In many Churches are Pictures of the *Trinity*, and in the *Domo* at the High Altar, is God the Father (an Old Man) ſitting and looking on the Famous dead Chriſt made by *Bandinelli*, both in white Marble.

Religious Houſes are very numerous, no leſs than 32 of Men, and 52 of Women, in ſome of which are 2 or 300 a-piece; in the Nunnery of the *Convertites* ſeldom leſs than 300 Penitent Whores, and the Nuns in *Florence* are reckoned 4000.

4000. This is a cheap way of providing for Daughters, and leſſens the Burden it muſt otherwiſe be to Families to Marry them all: For the Noblemen and Gentlemen cannot Marry their Daughters without Portions of 8, 10, or 12000 Crowns; but for 3 or 400 may diſpoſe of them into moſt of the Nunneries, for double ſo much into the beſt. I have been often told no Women were ever forced into Nunneries; but it was owned to me here, though litterally ſpeaking it was impoſſible they ſhould; for no one can be profeſſed without her own declaring at the ſame time her deſire to be ſo: Yet when Parents intend to diſpoſe of a Daughter this way, they will uſe means to gain her conſent that are equivalent to Force. They lay their Commands on her to chooſe this Condition of Life, and if ſhe refuſe, complaint is made to the Confeſſor of her Diſobedience, who repreſents to her the heinouſneſs of that Sin, and will

will not give her Abſolution, nor admit her to any Act of Chriſtian Communion, till ſhe ſubmits to her Parents, and is obedient. Some few indeed are refractory and deny to comply with their Parents againſt their own Inclination; but living in a Country where the Church domineers, and Superſtition is ſo predominant, by the Confeſſors Threats of Excommunication, and aſſurance that they are guilty of a Mortal Sin, and in a State of Damnation for want of Abſolution, which he cannot give as long as they continue in Sin, are prevail'd upon, and by theſe Arts are compelled to ſubmit.

I could not ſee the Palace of *Titi*, where the Great Duke lives, the Rooms lying in Confuſion, becauſe of the Preparations that were making for the Marriage of the *Prince* to the Siſter of the Duke of *Bavaria*. Behind it is a large Garden indifferently kept, where are Aviaries, and in them Oſtriches,

*Spaniſh* Pidgeons, near as large as Capons, white Pheaſants, and other choice Birds and Fowl. From this Palace the *Duke* can go privately through a *Corridore* to his Famous Gallery, well known all over *Europe* for its Riches and Value. The great Gold Gun, worth 1500 Piſtols, which ſhoots as far again as any other of its length, weighs Nineteen Pound and an half, and is Seventeen Palms long. Here is another leſs, ſent as a Preſent to the Duke's Father by the Emperor. The Cloſet of the Painters contains more than 130 Pictures of the greateſt Maſters in their Art, and all wrought by their own Hands: among them is *Antonio Moro* an *Engliſh* Man. In other parts of the Gallery I ſaw the Pictures of *Hen.* VIII. *Edw.* VI. *Ja.* I. and his *Queen*, *O. Cromwel*, Gen. *Monk*, and the late Earl of *Oſſory*. In this Gallery is the Tabernacle deſigned for the Chapel of S. *Lorenzo*, which when finiſhed will have coſt

coſt 100000 Crowns. In the little Armory are many *Turkiſh* Arms, as Scimiters, Battle-Axes, Muskets of the *Janizaries*, their Habits, Two or Three Horſe-Tails, Saddles, and *Turkiſh* Furniture for their Horſes very rich, moſt of which were taken by the Imperialiſts in the preſent Wars, and ſent hither as Preſents either from the Emperor or other Princes that took them. Some have been taken by his own Gallies and his Knights of S. *Stephano*.

The *Poggio Imperiale* is a ſweet Palace, a Mile out of the City, on an eaſie Aſcent from it, through a double Walk of Trees. This Palace is frequented much by the Dutcheſs-Mother, which ſhe has adorned with many excellent Pictures. In a Gallery are thoſe of the late and preſent Chriſtian Princes, but not by the beſt Hands, among them are our King *Charles* II. and his Queen, King *James* and his, and the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*.

From *Florence* I went to *Piſa*, whither, after paſſing the Hills near *Florence*, the Road was plain and even, through a pleaſant fertile Country.

Piſa. This is the Capital City of a Republick, once very potent, but now Subject to *Florence*, and is look'd upon with ſuch a jealous Eye by her, for fear of a Revolt, that ſhe is treated with great Auſterity. It is a very ſweet City, three Miles in compaſs, and contains 14 or 15000 Souls.

The *Domo* is a ſtately Fabrick all of Marble. At one of the Altars in the Croſs-Iſle are Three Statues, repreſenting God the Father, the Son, and the Virgin *Mary*: the Father and Son hold a Crown over her Head, and the Holy Ghoſt in the ſimilitude of a Dove joins with them in the Act, whereby ſhe is made, in the Language of the *Roman* Breviaries, *Regina Cœli*. In this Church are two miraculous *Madonna's*, one a Picture, the other a Statue.

The

The bending *Campanile*, or Tower, is certainly a Wonder in Architecture.

The *Campo Santo*, is their celebrated Burying-place, ſaid to be for length, breadth, and heighth of the ſame Dimenſions with *Noah's* Ark. There are handſome Cloiſters round with Marble Pillars, and within them much Painting in *Freſco*, and private Vaults for particular Families; but the *Terra Santa* is in the middle, and nothing built over it. Here many devout Perſons covet to be buried, and the Earth has this Quality that it conſumes the Bodies in twenty four Hours. The Earth was brought by Merchants from the *Holy Land*, as Ballaſt for their Ships. With it came a Marble Crucifix, which is placed over one of the Doors, though ſo much Veneration was had for it, that they intended it rather for the *Domo*, and therefore by Special Order it was there fixed, but the next Morning was found in this place, which

happened three times ſucceſſively after this manner, ſo they concluded it providentially deſigned here, and were forced to let it continue, where it is frequented with great Devotion.

The Chapel of the Knights of S. *Stephano* is hung with *Turkiſh* Banners, Lanthorns of *Turkiſh* Gallies, Half-Moons, and the like Trophies. The Order was inſtituted by one of the firſt *Dukes* of *Florence*, is like to the *Knights* of *Malta*, or S. *John's* of *Hieruſalem*, and about 140 Years old.

The Water of *Piſa* is eſteemed extraordinary good, inſomuch that it is ſent in Barrels both to *Florence* and *Ligorn*, much drank in both Places, and ſold at the rate of one Penny the Flask.

From *Piſa* is a Canal cut to *Ligorn*, broad enough for Veſſels of a conſiderable Burthen to paſs. The Country is plain but full of Woods,

Woods, in which are much Deer and many Wild Boars.

*Ligorn*, which formerly belonged to the State of *Genoa*, came to the *Dukes* of *Florence* upon an Exchange, who have made it one of the moſt conſiderable Ports, and ſafeſt, upon the *Mediterranean*. Here lies the Gallies of *Florence*, and the Town ſtrongly walled, has always a good Garriſon, and Proviſion of Corn for ſeven Years Siege. It is about three Miles in compaſs, and contains by repute 70000 Souls. Many Merchants from all Parts are conſtantly reſiding here, and 'tis thought 15000 *Jews*, who are much encouraged under this Government, and not obliged to wear the Diſtinction of Red Hats, as every where elſe in *Italy*; ſo they live in great Affluence, and grow very rich. I had greater opportunities here, than before, to inform my ſelf of the Duke of *Florence*'s Government. The Taxes are very heavy Ligorn.

ſcarce any thing ſold, but has an *Appalto* (or Monopoly) upon it, the *Duke* Farming out all, which enhances the Prizes to the Buyers, and ſqueezes great Sums from his Subjects. The Butchers have their Licenſes for killing and vending Meat, the Bakers the like for Bread, *&c.* Nay I was told by ſome of the *Engliſh* Merchants, they did believe his *Appalto* upon Ice was worth to him a 1000 *l. per An. Sterling.* Beſides all Houſes and Lands ſet, or unſet, according to the higheſt Rents they have at any time held, have Rates ſet upon them, and the Portions of young Women pay him Tenths. Other Cuſtoms are ſo often paid, they riſe incredibly high, of which I had this inſtance, that a Flask of *Florence* Wine, bought at *Florence* for Two Craiches, (ſomething more than Two Pence *Engliſh*, would coſt Twelve Pence by that time it reached *Ligorn.*

From

From *Ligorn*, returning by *Piſa*, I went to *Lucca*, the Capital City of the Republick of that Name: The City is in a Plain, having the Hills in Proſpect on every ſide; it is three miles round the Walls, and contains, according to their Account, 30000 Souls. The Territories of the Republick are about forty miles; the chief Magiſtrate is called the *Confaloniero*, from the *Confalone*, or Standard which he keeps during his Office, and delivers to his Succeſſor upon his Election and Inveſtiture. The Arms of *Lucca* are *Libertas*, in Capital Letters, *Or*, in a *Bend*, the Field Azure. He continues his Office only two Months, and lives in the Palace; but is not ſuffered to have his Wife and Family with him, his Time being ſhort, and that they may not interrupt his Attendance on the Publick Service. With him live there the Nine *Antiani*, who aſſiſt him in all Affairs; and their Concurrence in any thing he does, is Lucca.

is neceſſary; nay, he is ſo much a Priſoner in his Office, that without their Conſent he cannot go out of the Palace. The *Antiani* are choſe out of the Diſtricts of the City equally, three out of each; and they, with the *Confaloniero*, have ſuch a joint ſhare in the Government, that it ſeems a *Decemvirate*. Theſe Offices are ſupplied out of the ancienteſt of their Nobility: Their Conſtitution is, they ſhall be born Noble. The Senators are 120, choſe out of the Nobility, and are elected annually. Nobility has been often ſold, and the ordinary Rate has been five or ſix thouſand Crowns; though it has been different, according to the Neceſſities of the Republick; for when they have been leaſt urgent and preſſing, more has been demanded, and ſome have paid 12000 Crowns. The Number of the Officers in this little State, and frequent changing them, renders the Government more agreeable

to

to the Subjects; for hence it happens that every one of the Nobility has at one time or other his ſhare in it. The Taxes are gentle in reſpect of their Neighbours, and I found the Searchers at the Gates not ſo ſtrict, and leſs needy than in other Places. Hence it is, without doubt, that when the *Campania* of *Rome* lies in a manner deſolate for want of Inhabitants, and fair *Florence* not half Peopled, little *Lucca* ſo abounds, that though ſhe be incredibly fertile, ſhe has not wherewithal within her ſelf to provide Neceſſaries for the vaſt number of her People. The only Trade of *Lucca* is in Silks, and famous for an extraordinary Crimſon-Dye in Satins, and is ſo advantageous, that the Nobility (who are forbidden Mechanick Trades) are not aſhamed to traffick this way, nor (which appeared to me more ſcandalous) to ſell Wines at their Palaces. Juſtice is not executed here with that rigour as elſewhere; it rarely hap-

happening that any are hanged; but they ſell moſt of their Malefactors to *Genoa* for Slaves. But to the end their Juſtice in all Cauſes may be the more incorrupt, and leſs ſubject to Bribery and Partiality, they have an excellent Conſtitution; That none of their Judges ſhall be Natives of the *Republick*; they are Five in all, ( Doctors of the Laws, ) one for Criminal, one for Civil Cauſes, and three for Appeals, choſe every three years out of ſome other Parts of *Italy*, have Houſes provided in the City, and ſufficient Penſions for their Maintenance; and thoſe who have carried themſelves unblameably, are often elected again to ſerve three years longer, but rarely more than that. All Appeals from the Judges of Appeals, are brought before the *Signoria*, and by them finally determined. No leſs to be commended is this other part of their Conſtitution, prohibiting *Jews* and *Jeſuites* ſetling in their Dominions; rea-

reaſonably fearing, that as the former would engroſs all the Trade to themſelves, ſo the latter (the moſt compleat Maſters in Politicks) would inſenſibly work themſelves into Authority, and get the Wealth and Government of this Commonwealth into their hands.

The *Domo*, dedicated to *S. Martino*, is a large, but dark Church. Here is a Chapel dedicated to the *Volto Santo*, which ſtood formerly in *S. Frediano*'s Church (then the *Domo*;) but transferring it ſelf hither, gave occaſion to build this other Church, and make the ſame the *Domo*. The Relation of this *Volto Santo*, is thus; *Nicodemus* making a Statue of his Lord and Maſter after his Crucifixion, and being in great perplexity after the Body was finiſhed, for making the Face like, dropp'd aſleep, and waking, to his Surprize, found it ended. It is ſhewn on certain days, but may not be touched; for (as they have the Tradition) a Biſhop once

once desiring to know of what it was made, handling it, a great Mist was in the Body of the Church, (where a Cross now hangs in Memory of it) and he struck blind for his impertinent Curiosity. Many Lamps are always burning before it, and Miracles wrought, as the several *Voto's* testifie. Pope *Alex.* VII. granted the following Bull, which I took from a Tablet near the Chapel.

*Almæ Crucis Aram devotè visitantibus cum pia Oblatione, & Altaris Osculo datur Remissio Peccatorum.*

*Hoc Altare privilegiatum in perpetuum existit pro Sacerdotibus hujus Ecclesiæ ex concessione Sanctissimi D. D. Alexandri P. P.* VII. *Subdatum Romæ die* vi. *Decembris*, 1657.

There is another Church dedicated to *S. Frediano*, Bishop of *Lucca*, and Son to a King of *Scotland*,

*land*, and in a Chapel called *La Capella di San Ricardo*, is the Tomb of *S. Richard*, King of *England*, who died in a Pilgrimage to *Rome*. On a little Tablet are theſe Verſes.

*Hic Rex Ricardus requieſcit Sceptrifer Almus.*
*Rex fuit Anglorum, Regnum tenet ipſe Polorum,*
*Regnum dimiſit, pro Chriſto cuncta reliquit,*
*Ergo Ricardum nobis dedit Anglia Sanctum:*
*Hic Genitor Sanctæ Walburgæ Virginis Almæ,*
*Et Willibaldi Sancti, ſimulat Winibaldi,*
*Suffragiis quorum det nobis Regna Polorum. Amen.*

In this Chapel *Te Deum* was ſung for the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*.

In the *Auguſtin's* Church is an Hole that ſwallowed up a blaſpheming Gameſter; as the Story is deſcri-

deſcribed on the Walls. It ſeems to have been thus: Some Soldiers playing there together at Cards, one of them had loſt not only his Money, but Cloaths, even to his Shirt; who curſing and ſwearing at his ill Fortune, and blaſpheming, caſt a Stone againſt an Image of the Virgin, which immediately bled; and the Earth opening, received him to the middle; his Companions exhorted him to beg Pardon, and pray for his Deliverance; but deſpiſing their Advice, the Earth opening wider, ſwallowed him up. The Blood is ſtill preſerved in a Vial, and a Chapel built, in which this Image is kept.

At the Corners of four Streets meeting together, on a Pillar erected by Cardinal *Spinola*, Biſhop of *Lucca*, in the Year 1687. is a Statue of the Bleſſed Virgin, in white Marble, with a Glory over her Head, and the Moon under her Feet, as ſhe is *Domina Lunæ*; on the

the Pedeſtal are ſeveral Inſcriptions.

Among others, I took this.

*Deiparæ Virginis divinam Indulgentiam*
*Ante conſecutæ, quam conceptæ*
*Honorem augere ſtudens*
*Jul. Card. Spinola*
*Epiſcopus Lucanus*
*Tibi Viator*
*Quandocunque prætereunti*
*Si in Venerationem hujus Imaginis*
*Caput flexeris,*
*Et Angelicam Salutationem recitaveris,*
*Quadraginta dies*
*De debitis Pœnis*
*Indulgens remiſit.*

The *Amphitheatre* here is ſo demoliſhed, there are ſcarce any Footſteps left to diſcover what it has been.

Formerly there were divers Heathen Temples in this City, whereof there be ſtill ſome ſmall, though inconſiderable Remains, and where they ſtood are Churches built.

The Dominions of this State, are not more than forty Miles long, and where broadeſt not more than ten. It is under the Protection of the King of *Spain*.

Upon the Hills near *Lucca* are the Saluteferous Baths, which be much frequented, and good againſt many Diſtempers, either uſed as Baths, or the Waters drunk.

From *Lucca*, deſigning for *Genoa*, I went by Caleche to *Lariche*, and ſaw in my way the City of *Maſſa*, Subject to the D. of *Maſſa*, Sovereign Prince of the Family of *Cibo*. The City is generally painted in *Freſco*, and here the Prince reſides. His Dominions are about fifty Miles in compaſs, being moſt Mountainous, and thence his Revenues ariſe; for here are got excellent White Marbles, which yield

Maſſa.

yield him 40000 Crowns *per An.* *Lariche* is a Port of the State of *Genoa*, and twenty five Leagues from that City, here it was the Duke of *Somerset* was ſhot. Taking a *Felucca*, the next day by Noon, I arrived at *Genoa* in twenty four Hours. Lariche.

From *Genoa*, paſſing the *Apennines*, I went to *Alexandria*, a Frontier-City of the State of *Milan*, and near *Montferrat* (a Province ſold by the Duke of *Mantua* to the *French King*, who keeps a good Garriſon at *Caſſal*, 15 Miles from *Alexandria*,) for which Reaſon this State is never without a ſtrong Garriſon here. It conſiſts generally of 3000 Soldiers, which (to prevent any Practices from the *French*) are changed every two Months, and mixt of divers Nations, *Italians*, *Germans*, *Flemings*, and *Swiſſers*. Leaving *Alexandria* I travelled the common Road to *Turin*. Alexandria.

Turin.

*Turin* is the principal City of *Piedmont*, and now the chief Reſidence of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince of *Piedmont*; the Streets are ſtraight and large, and the Buildings the moſt Uniform I have ever ſeen. They appear to be of Stone, but are moſt only Brick plaſtered.

The *Piazza* of *S. Carlo* is very great, handſome Cloiſters, and inhabited by the Nobility, to whoſe Palaces it muſt be a leſſening to have Shops under them, did not the frequent Practices of the like in *Italy* make it the leſs regarded; for I have ſeen the ground Rooms of many Noble Palaces converted into Shops. The *Piazza Reale*, being not ſo regular as this, by conſequence appears not ſo well. On one ſide is the Caſtle, an irregular old Building, and a dry Ditch round it. Here the Duke and his Court were wont to inhabit: at preſent it is the Court of the Dutcheſs Mother, the Duke living in a new Palace fronting this *Piazza*. It is not

not yet finiſhed, but the Deſigns are great. Contiguous to this Palace is the Chapel building for the *Santiſſima Sindone*. (The ſame Linen in which our Lord lay in the Sepulchre.) It will be all of Black Marble. Of the Relick there is this Account given, That *Hieruſalem* falling into the Hands of the *Turks*, this with others was carried away by the Clergy, and delivered to the King of *Cyprus*; but afterwards in courſe of time theſe Infidels extending their Conqueſts to *Cyprus*, it was taken by a devout Lady of that Royal Family, and carried with her in her intended flight into *France*; but ſtaying by the way with the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* (her near Kinſwoman) at *Chambery*, left it there, where a Chapel was built for it, which was burnt, and the Relick miraculouſly preſerved in the Flames; and upon the removal of the Duke of *Savoy*, and making his Reſidence in this City, it was tranſlated hither. Few

of the Churches are finiſhed; the Jeſuits is rich, though little, all covered with Marble; they are building a great Colledge, which would have been much larger, and more Magnificent, had not the *Duke* forbid it; however, when compleat, will be the moſt Noble Structure in the City.

Here are two very conſiderable publick Buildings, one a large Hoſpital, the other an Academy in which moſt Exerciſes are learnt, as well as at *Paris*. The *Duke* is young, and a good Horſeman, which makes his Academy the more flouriſhing, and brings no ſmall Advantage to *Turin*, by a great Concourſe of Strangers. The Baſtions are regular, and well lined, a Ditch round, but no Outworks. The Cittadel, which commands the City, is fortifying, and will make it of great Strength. In the middle is an excellent Well, never dry, the Water lies low, but the Horſes can go down to it by an eaſie

eaſie deſent, and return up another way, whereby they hinder not one another.

A Mile from the City is *La Valentine*, a ſweet Palace of the Duke's, the Body indeed finiſhed and furniſhed, but the Wings, with the Pavillions at each end, have only their ſhell. This was deſigned by the Dutcheſs *Chriſtina*, Grand-Mother of this Duke, in the Minority of her Son (his Father) in the year 1660. which ſhe not living to compleat, has remained imperfect. The Gardens lie behind the Palace, and at the bottom of them runs the River *Po*. The coming to this Palace is very pleaſant and graceful, through double rows of Trees, which yield ſhade and coolneſs in the hotteſt Seaſons: And here the *Corſo* is kept.

About the like diſtance from the City, but on the other ſide the River *Po*, is the *Villa* of the Prince *Philibert (Carignani)* the Duke's Uncle, ſeated well on the declivity

of an Hill. I ſaw the Prince in his Court, who by his Addreſs and Behaviour ſeemed very Courtly to the Ladies, though both Deaf and Dumb, however he converſes very intelligibly by Signs with thoſe are uſed to his Company, and Studies much; and I was told writ pertinently and with Judgment on any occaſion.

The *Venaria Reale* is the hunting Palace of the *Duke*, to which Sport he is much addicted. It is in a good Country for it. Coming to the Palace there is a *Viſto*, through handſome Uniform Buildings, and the Sight is terminated on the Front of the Palace. In the great Hall are Pictures of many Ladies of the Family, a ſtride on Horſe-back, and in their Hunting Dreſſes. The Rooms on each ſide have many good Pictures. Below are the *Duke* and the *Dutcheſs* their Apartments, and for their Relations; all above Stairs are for the Cour-

Courtiers. The *Duke*'s Stables are well filled, and many of his Horſes *Engliſh*. His Dominions are conſiderable, and he keeps the moſt ſplendid Court of any Prince in *Italy*, in which is more to be ſeen of the *French* than *Italian* Habit and Converſation, that Language moſt uſed, though both corruptly; the Habit moſt wore, and indeed all *French* Cuſtoms; and their Freedom prevail more than the *Italian*, which muſt be impute to their Neighbourhood to *France*, and the *Duke*'s generally Marrying in that Court.

The Duke retains his Pretenſions to the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, he ſtiles himſelf on his Coin, *King of Cyprus*, wears a cloſe Crown, and is called his *Altezza Reale*.

From *Turin* in five Days I reached *Chambery*, paſſing over *Mount Cenis*, which parts *Italy* and *Savoy*, or indeed *France*, that Language being only ſpoke here. The Country is Mountainous and Barren, Mount Cenis.

ren, and People miſerably Poor; many of them of both Sexes, and all Ages, had ſwelled Throats, imputed partly to the cold humid Air of the Clime, and partly to the Water, which is a kind of Snow-Broth.

Chambery. In *Chambery* is little to be ſeen. It is the chief City of the Dutchy of *Savoy*; the Buildings old, but People numerous. After I had dined here, I went the ſame day for *Geneva*, and the next reach'd it. Ward was kept ſtrictly at moſt of the Towns as I went, and all Travellers examined; ſo that if it had not been for my Paſs, the *French Embaſſador* gave me at *Turin*, I ſhould have been ſtopp'd in my Journey.

Geneva. *Geneva* is a free City and Common-wealth, confining upon *Savoy*, *France*, and *Swiſſerland*. The Revolutions here in *Calvin*'s time, are ſo freſh in every One's Memory, they need not be recounted. The ſame Religion and Liberty are en-

enjoyed ſtill among them. Their Territories are very ſmall, extending ſcarce any way farther than the Gates. The Walls are ſtrong, and well lined, and their Guards are always on Duty, becauſe of the conſtant danger apprehended from *France* and *Savoy*. The Arſenal has Arms both Offenſive and Defenſive, where they ſhew the Scaling Ladders of the *Savoyards*, who were taken about forty years ſince, in their ſecret Attempt of ſurprizing the City, and immediately executed, to prevent any Interceſſion for their Lives. They obſerve the Anniverſary of this Deliverance with Preaching and Prayers; and the Boys and meaner People ſing and ſell in the Streets, Ballads on the *Savoyards* diſappointment. In the Arſenal they ſhew, for the abſurdity of them, two Pictures that were Altar-pieces in this City, before the Reformation; one repreſents Chriſt (a Child) in his Mother's Arms, and

S. *Pe-*

S. *Peter* preſenting his Succeſſor to him, both in *Pontificalibus*; the latter his Mitre and Cardinal's Hat lain by, to ſignifie his gradual Advance by thoſe Steps to the Papacy. There is a greater Arſenal (if it be proper to call it ſo) among the Citizens, there being no Burgeſs, that is not provided with Arms in his Family, for himſelf and all able to bear them. Theſe animate the People, and make them not afraid of a Siege, being alſo aſſured, if they can prevent a ſurprize, and defend themſelves twenty four hours, their Neighbours of *Swiſſerland* will not fail to come to their relief with 40000 Men, whoſe Intereſt it is to preſerve *Geneva*, both from the *French* and the *Savoyards*, being an inroad into their Country, which makes the Policy of the *Swiſſers* their beſt Security. The Famous Lake of *Geneva* runs through part of the City, and in caſe of neceſſity may be let into the Ditches.

The

The Church of *S. Peter*, formerly the *Dome*, and Seat of the Biſhop and Canons of *Geneva*, is very plain, and without queſtion much altered from what it was, now full of Seats, even the Eaſt end and Choire, where the Magiſtrates ſit together. A great part of their Devotion is placed in hearing Sermons. I was told there were twenty eight Preached every Week in the City.

This being a free City in matters of Religion, and protecting thoſe who by any Neceſſities have been driven out of their Native Countries, has great Trade, and is Populous, believed to have 40000 Souls in it, and of them 6000 *French* Refugees.

The City is Famous for their well-taſted and fat Capons, and the Trouts of the Lake of a prodigious bigneſs; ſome are taken that weigh more than Thirty Pound, and are ſold at dear rates; the Water is very limpid and clear.

The

The Motto to the Arms at *Geneva*, is,

*Post Tenebras Lux.*

Leaving *Geneva*, I directed my Course for *Lyons* in *France*, and after I had travelled three Leagues crossed the River *Rhosne*, which is there the Boundary betwixt *Savoy* and *France*.

Lyons. *Lyons* lies about twenty two Leagues from *Geneva*. The Road is through the Province of *Bresse*, uneven and Mountainous.

I stayed some Days at *Lyons*, and resolved for *Paris* by *Orleans*. At *Roane* I took Boat (the usual Conveyance) and went down the pleasant River *Loire*, where the Water was so low, I was six or seven Days in getting to *Orleans*.

Sulli. At *Sulli*, a Country Village on this River, the Duke of *Sulli* (one of

of the first Peers of *France*) has his *Chasteau*, where he generally lives; the Building is old, and being a Castle the Apartments are not to be expected very handsome; though that which the Duke has for himself is Noble. The Gardens contain a great compass of ground, and have many fine melancholy Walks with Rows of Trees on each side.

The City of *Orleans*, though large in the extent, and extremely pleasant in the situation, has little in it to entertain a Traveller's Curiosity. The Church of the *Sainte Croix*, or Holy Cross, suffered much in one of their last Rebellions, and still labours under the Ruins thereof, though many Hands are daily employed in its Repairs. The Steeple all covered with Lead is esteemed one of the best in *France*, as was the Church too; for it is gracefully built, with many small Spires, or Pinnacles, very Ornamental. Orleans.

Near

Near this Church is the Univerſity, moſt famous for the Study of the Law, and in which Degrees are taken. The Publick Schools, where the Profeſſors and the Exerciſes be performed, are mean. On the Bridge, croſſing the *Loire*, near a large Crucifix, is the Statue of *Joan la Pucelle d'Orleans*, a Sorcereſs; ſo called, becauſe ſhe twice relieved *Orleans* when beſieged by the *Engliſh*; who about the year 1429, and in the Reign of our King *Henry* VI. having bewitched the Credulity of thoſe Times, and being eſteemed a Propheteſs, went into the *French* Army, giving out ſhe was a Meſſenger from God, to re-conquer from the *Engliſh* whatſoever they had in Poſſeſſion there; whoſe Preſence, with this Confidence, ſo encouraged and heartned the *French* Soldiers, that they recovered ſeveral places of Importance from the *Engliſh*. But in the year 1430. ſhe making a Sally out of *Champaigne* (then beſieged by

by the *Engliſh*) with 500 Men: Her Company was defeated by Sir *John* of *Lutzenborough*, and ſhe taken and preſented to the Duke of *Burgoine*. He ſent her to the *Regent*, who ſent her to the *Biſhop* of the *Dioceſs*; who, after Judicial Proceeding againſt her as a Sorcereſs, and Deceiver of the *King* (meaning the King of *England*, then Crowned, and acknowledged King of *France*) and his Subjects, by her ſeeming ſhew of Sanctity and inhumane Cruelty, was after many delays, upon Promiſe of diſcovery of Secret Practices, and laſtly of her feigned Pregnancy, burned at *Roan*. This City is reputed one of the pleaſanteſt in *France*. The *Loire* runs by it, and the Country about it plain and fertile, full of Vineyards, and Plenty of Corn; their Wine is ſmall and thin, yet well taſted; their Peaches for ſize and delicacy of Taſt, are generally eſteemed the beſt of *France*.

Hence it is 35 Leagues to *Paris*: all the Road is a Paved Cauſey of broad Stone, kept in good repair, the Country is much on a flat, and Soil rich.

While I continued at *Paris* I took notice, as I had opportunity, of what was moſt obſervable in that City. As alſo the Palaces of *Verſailles*, *Marli*, and S. *Germains*, all which are ſo well known among us, I forbear being more particular in deſcribing them here.

*FINIS.*

## ERRATA.

PAge 32. line 17. r. *Oyl and Wine.* p. 34. l. 3. r. *Sacriſtan.* p. 41. l. 4. for *Poſſes* r. *Pines.* p. 55. l. ult. r. *Ballotting.* p. 60. l. 22. r. *Ticinum.* p. 62. l. ult. r. *Epiſcopus Des ob.* p. 63. l. penult. r. *Pietre cauſſe.* p. 92. l. 3. r. *Dieci.* p. 96. l. 14. r. *la Corte.* p. 121. l. 22. r. *ordinary.* p. 129. l. 14. r. *late.* p. 132. l. 22. r. *impertirent.* p. 170. l. 15. r. *Mart.* p. 181. l. 20. r. *Gieſu.* p. 200. *l.* 7. r. *Andrea.* p. 229. l. 10. r. *of the.* p. 236. l. 2. for *and* r. *are.* p. 240. l. 11. r. *an.* p. 263. l. 18. r. *Monialibus.* p. 270. l. 20. r. *Latiaris.* p. 282. l. 18. dele *the.* p. 294. l. 4. r. *tutti.* l. 6. r. *divino.* l. 10. r. *Dove.* l. 22. r. *Sicome.* p. 295. l. 3. r. *ampiamente.* p. 297. l. 14. r. *Paneque.* p. 307. l. penult. r. *produce.* p. 314. l. 12, r. *Coped.* p. 317. l. 14. r. *mentioned before.* p. 326, l. 2. for *edge* r. *narrower.* p. 335. l. 1. r. *Fieſole.* p. 336. l. 13. after the Word (*was*) inſert (*in effect*). l. 15. for *was* r. *in.* p. 347. l. 7. for *needy* r. *greedy.* p. 361. l. 13. r. *imputed.*

There are other Miſtakes committed in the Preſs, in Pointing and Apoſtrophe's, which the Judicious Reader will obſerve and correct.

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